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ABSTRACT

This teaching unit, "Civil War Unit," is the fourth of a series of 10 units about Alabama state history, part of a project designed to help teachers integrate the use of primary source materials into their classrooms. Although the units are designed to augment the study of Alabama, they are useful in the study of U.S. history, world history, and the social studies in general. Each unit contains background information for the teacher and consists of several lessons. Lessons contain learning objectives, suggested activities, and documents. This unit is divided into three sections: (1) "Introduction"; (2) "Lesson 1: Alabama's Saltworks" (Guidelines for Analyzing a Written Document; six primary source documents); and (3) "Lesson 2: Juliet Opie Hopkins: Superintendent of Alabama's Hospitals in Virginia" (Judge Arthur Frances Hopkins; Juliet Ann Opie Hopkins; eight primary source documents). (BT)

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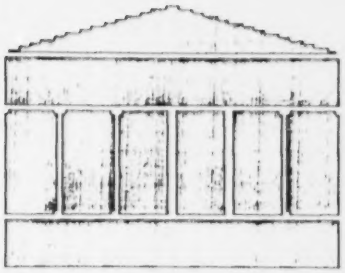

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES & HISTORY

Using Primary Sources in the Classroom

Civil War Unit

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http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/civil.html

SO 035 005

Updated July 13, 2001

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Project Description

This project is designed to help teachers more easily integrate the use of primary source materials into their classrooms. It consists of teaching units on Alabama history organized in ten chronological/subject areas:

- Creek War, 1813-1814
- Settlement
- Slavery
- Civil War
- Reconstruction
- 1901 Constitution
- World War I
- Depression/New Deal
- World War II
- Civil Rights Movement

While these units cover some of the most critical and significant periods in Alabama history, the selected lessons are meant to be representative rather than comprehensive. These units were designed to augment the study of Alabama, yet they are useful in the study of the United States, the world, and the social studies in general. The documents can also be used to supplement the study of other curriculums.

Each unit contains background information for the teacher and is made up of several lessons. The lessons contain learning objectives, suggested activities, and documents. Documents are reproduced in the original form and transcribed when necessary. Primary source materials may be printed and reproduced for classroom use. Lessons can be used without modification, adapted for specific class use, or entire new lessons and activities may be created based on the primary source materials provided.

Purpose of the Project

The 1992 Alabama Social Studies Course of Studies emphasized the use of primary source documents to "enrich the social studies program and enable students to visualize and empathize with people of other times and places." These documents help students vividly understand the feelings and actions of Jeremiah Austill at the Canoe Fight of 1813, of riders on the first integrated buses in Montgomery at the conclusion of the famous bus boycott, of women nursing wounded Civil War soldiers, and of destitute Alabama families during the Depression. These documents enrich the study of Alabama history and the study of all civilizations.

The Alabama Department of Archives and History is the official repository for Alabama government documents and holds many of the most important books, documents, visual materials and artifacts that document the history of Alabama and the South. The purpose of this project is to bring those materials to students, and to organize them in such a way that teachers can easily utilize them in the classroom.

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This project is designed to help teachers more easily integrate the use of primary source materials into their classrooms. Each unit contains background information for the teacher and is made up of several lessons. The lessons contain learning objectives, suggested activities, and documents. Documents are reproduced in the original form and transcribed when necessary. Primary source materials may be printed and reproduced for classroom use. Lessons can be used without modification, adapted for specific class use, or entire new lessons and activities may be created based on the primary source materials provided.

Using Primary Sources in the Classroom: Civil War Unit

Introduction to the Civil War Unit:

When Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States in 1860, Alabama seceded from the United States along with other Southern states. The Confederate States of America was organized in Alabama's Senate Chamber in Montgomery. On the capitol portico Jefferson Davis of Mississippi was inaugurated President of the new government. Montgomery was the Confederacy's "cradle" for three months and then the capital was moved to Richmond, Virginia. Although many Alabamians did not want the Confederate capital moved, the move saved Montgomery and central Alabama from becoming prime war targets. With the exception of the Battle of Mobile Bay, few major battles took place in Alabama. Rather, military activity consisted of Union raids into Alabama to control the Tennessee River, cut railroad lines, destroy ironworks, and blockade the port of Mobile. After men were drafted, women, children and elderly people were left to take care of their homes, and to plant and harvest crops. Food, horses, cotton and slaves were conscripted or impressed to assist the war effort. With shortage of food at home and supplies cut off, prices soared. As the war drew to an end, Alabama was virtually undefended except by boys, old men, and the home guard. No one knows precisely how many white Alabamians fought for the Confederacy, but estimates go as high as 100,000. Around 2,700 white Alabamians and an estimated 10,000 black Alabamians enlisted in the Union army mostly from northern areas of the state.

The two activities selected for this unit illustrate how Alabama coped with shortages and the important contributions of Alabama women during the war.

Related Links:

The Civil War in Alabama http://www.tarleton.edu/~kjones/alabama.html
A Belle of the Fifties: Memoirs of Mrs. Clay, of Alabama, Covering Social and Political Life in Washington and the South, 1853-66. http://docsouth.unc.edu/clay/menu.html
Alabama Internet Resources http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/netres.html

Lesson 1: Alabama's Saltworks

1. Background information for teachers:

One of the most acute shortages during the Civil War was an inexpensive item we take for granted today--salt. After the war started, no more salt was brought to Alabama by ships from New England. Salt was needed for every day use, and, more importantly, necessary for curing meat to feed the Confederate armies and the people on the home front in this period before the development of modern food preservation techniques. To alleviate this problem, the General Assembly of the State of Alabama passed Act 38 creating the Salt Commission on December 9, 1862.

The Salt Commission's purpose was to provide salt to the citizens of Alabama because of the shortages caused by the Civil War. The small supply of salt in the state, and in most of the South, was being sold at inflated prices, beyond most families' financial capabilities. With many families unable to afford such a needed product, most Confederate States created a commission or an agency to insure that citizens received salt at reasonable prices.

The act authorized the Governor to appoint a state Salt Commissioner to regulate the purchase, manufacture and transport of salt. The act also provided that an equal amount of salt, not to exceed 25 lbs., be sold to each household. If a household required more salt, a second purchase could take place according to need. It was the responsibility of each county commission to distribute salt within each county. The distribution of salt usually took place at the county seat. The need of each household was determined by a written notice of quantity needed, which was submitted by each household to the probate judge or the justice of the peace. The Governor appointed a county salt agent to secure storage areas for salt, and to oversee the equal distribution of salt.

The primary salt manufacturing area in the state was located in Clarke County. Two other counties, Washington and Mobile, also had small manufacturing facilities. The Clarke County Salt Works consisted of three main areas located on the Tombigbee River. These areas were known as the Lower, Central and Upper Salt Works. The Upper Salt Works was the largest center of salt manufacturing. These three areas had a work force of 5,000 men during the years of salt production (1862-1865). Salt works were also located on the Jackson, Steve and Salt Creeks. Much of the labor force consisted of slaves, who had been impressed by the state from their owners. The labor force also included white men who were unable to serve in the Confederate Army due to medical problems. Many deaths occurred at the works due to illnesses, such as malaria, caused by the swamp lands. The slaves generally performed the heavy labor in the salt works, though some helped keep the accounts. In spite of all efforts, the Salt Commission was unable to meet the great need for salt in Alabama and the legislature made it illegal to send salt out of the state. Desperate Confederates evaporated seawater in large pans along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, boiled old beef and port barrels, and poured boiling water over soil dug

from under old smokehouses in search of salt. When the war came to an end, so did salt manufacturing throughout the South.

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2. Learning Objectives:

Upon the completion of this lesson, students should be able to:

1. Explain the value of salt as a necessary commodity during the Civil War.
2. Identify the geographic location of salt works in Alabama.
3. Identify the levels of government, which in time of war, become involved in producing, distributing and protecting natural resources; in this instance—salt.
4. Analyze how one seemingly insignificant element can influence the outcome of a much larger issue.
5. Discuss the economic concept of supply and demand in relation to the price of salt.

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3. Suggested activities:

1. To demonstrate the value of salt, purchase a box of unsalted crackers and a box of salted crackers. Distribute the unsalted crackers to students, ask them to taste the cracker, and observe their response. Then distribute the salted crackers, take the taste test and ask for a response. Discuss their reactions and the value of salt to enhance the flavor of food, as well as its other uses, especially food preservation.
2. Make a classroom set of documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 . Distribute to students and ask them to read them silently.
3. Ask students to work in groups of three, with each member of the group being responsible for analyzing one of the letters and explaining it to the others. Use the suggested "Guidelines for analyzing a written document."
4. Locate the saltworks on an Alabama map.
5. Define "commodity."
6. Define "impressment."

7. Discuss conditions which may cause governments to take over private enterprise. Is this right or wrong?

8. Why was the governor of Alabama concerned about salt?

9. Consult additional references to identify General (D.H.) Maury and the governors of Alabama during the Civil War.

DOCUMENTS:

Document 1: "Letter from Gov. A.B. Moore to Q.M. General Duff E. Greene, 16 Nov. 1861," Alabama Salt Commission, General correspondence, SG5979, folder 23, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/civilwar/lesson1/1.html

Document 2: "Letter from Col. F.S. Blount to Capt. Charles E. Sherman, 11 July 1864," Alabama Salt Commission, General correspondence, SG5979, folder 25, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/civilwar/lesson1/2.html

Document 3: "Letter from A.P. Everett to Gov. Milton, 13 June 1864," Alabama Salt Commission, General correspondence, SG5979, folder 25, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/civilwar/lesson1/3.html

Document 4: "Salt request from T. Stamp," Alabama Salt Commission, Affidavits to obtain salt, SG5979, folder 3, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/ civilwar/lesson1/doc4.html

Document 5: "Salt request from Eliza Coleman," Alabama Salt Commission, Affidavits to obtain salt, SG5979, folder 2, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/ civilwar/lesson1/doc5.html

Document 6: "Account for transportation of slaves," Alabama Salt Commission, Vouchers, SG6181, folder 27, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/civilwar/ lesson1/doc6.html

General Suggestions for Analyzing a Written Document

1. Describe the document. Is this a letter, a will, a bill of sale or some other kind of document?

2. What is the date of the document? Is there more than one date? Why?

3. Who is the author of the document? Is this person of historical significance? Do you believe that the author of this document is credible? Is this document written as a requirement of the author's occupation or is this a personal document?

4. For what audience was this document written?

5. List or underline three (3) points that the author made that you believe are important.

6. Why do you think that the author wrote this document? Use quotes from the document to support your position.

7. List two (2) things from the document that describes life in the United States or in Alabama.

8. Write one (1) question to the author that is unanswered by the document.

Executive Department

(Copy)

Montgomery, Ala. Nov. 16th 1861

Gen' Duff C Greene
Q. M. Gen.
Mobile

Sir.

The sole object of the late assembly passed by the Legislature prohibiting the exportation of salt, and authorizing the Executive to take possession of it for public use, was first to retain within the limits of our State such an amount as was absolutely essential to the necessities of our own inhabitants, and secondly to prevent the serious evils which must result from speculators and monopolists obtaining the control of an article which in our present condition must be considered as a necessary, of life.

It cannot surprise however that it should have been the intention of the Legislature to cut off the citizens of Mississippi who from their local position became heavy and unprincipled upon the officers intended for the supply of this commodity, and in the execution of the law it is found it is not easy to draw the line between the deserving & the

Document 1: "Letter from Gov. A.B. Moore to Q.M. General Duff E. Greene, 16 Nov. 1861," Alabama Salt Commission, General correspondence, SG5979, folder 23, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 1

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of any other persons. You will therefore not interfere with the sales for family use which may be made by any citizen of Mississippi or this State for the purpose of supplying salt for family use by officers, but the purchases so made for the family use of the purchaser must not for resale or speculation.

The ordinance is the fullest arrangement to this time in any good reason why it should not be left to the parties, promising, however that if the agent or officer fails use shall be excused by the bonds, so far as to the sales of salt shall not hereafter be made from excuse the bonds in such case which has been formed upon me by the ordinance and take possession the entire control of the article.

So far as the you are concerned you will allow the owners to dispose the same, subject to the laws thereof, as have prescribed, and regulating the shipment to be fixed with you. Hereby the name and residence of the purchasers, the salter, the quantity sold and the price and responding to the any advances on the sale, and by whom from time to time as you deem necessary.

Small lots sold by dealers for the immediate use of the city, & should not be forbidden.

Very respectfully
(Signed) A. B. Moore

Document 1: "Letter from Gov. A.B. Moore to Q.M. General Duff E. Greene, 16 Nov. 1861," Alabama Salt Commission, General correspondence, SG5979, folder 23, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 2.

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Document 1 transcript

(Copy) Executive Department

Montgomery, Ala. Nov. 16th 1861

Gen'l Duff E. Greene
Q.M. Gen
Mobile
Sir.

The sole object of the law recently passed by the Legislature prohibiting the exportation of salt, and authorizing the Executive to take possession of it for public use, was first to retain within the limits of our State such an amount as was absolutely essential to the necessities of our own inhabitants, and secondly to prevent the serious evils which must re-sult from speculators and monopolists obtaining the control of an article which in our present condition must be ranked as a necessity of life.

I cannot suppose however that it could have been the intention of the Legislature to cut off the citizens of Mississippi who from their local position have been and are dependant upon the Mobile market for their supply of this commodity, and in the execu-tion of the law referred to I feel it would be unjust to them to discriminate in favor of our own population. You will therefore not interfere with the sales for family use which may be made to any citizen of Mississippi or this state for other than to require satisfactory evidence by affidavit, that the purchase is made for the family use of the purchaser and not for resale or speculation.

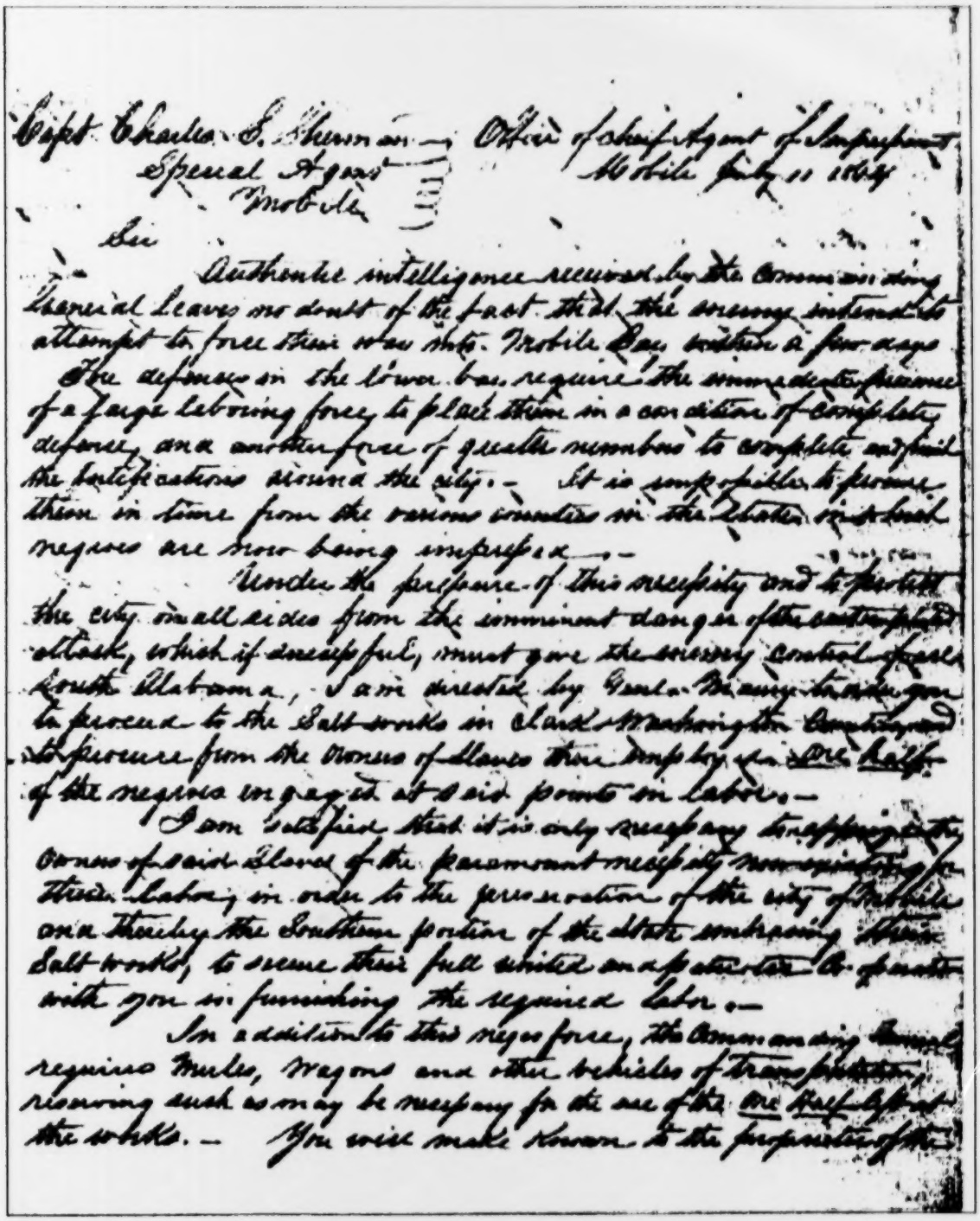
In relation to the price charged, I do not at this time see any good reason why it should not be left to the parties, promising however that if an unjust or oppressive use shall be executed by the holder, as to the rates of sale I shall not hesitate to execute the power in such cases which as been con-ferred upon me by the Legislature and take the entire control of the article.

So far as you are concerned you will allow the owners to direct the sale, subject to the in-structions (?) I have specified, and requiring the affidavit to be filed with you, stating the name and residence of the purchaser,

the seller, the quantity sold and the price and reporting to me any advance in the rates, and by whom from time to time if you deem necessary.
Small lots held by dealers for the consump-tion of the city, I shall not at present interfere with.

Very respectfully
(signed)

A. B. Moore



Capt Charles E. Sherman —
Special Agent
Mobile Ala

Office of Chief Agent of Employment
Mobile July 11 1864

Sir

Authentic intelligence received by the Commanding General leaves no doubt of the fact that the enemy intend to attempt to force their way into Mobile Bay within a few days. The defenses in the lower bay require the immediate presence of a large laboring force to place them in a condition of complete defense, and another force of equally numerous to complete and finish the fortifications around the city. — It is impossible to procure them in time from the various counties in the State in which negroes are now being employed. —

Under the pressure of this necessity and to protect the city on all sides from the imminent danger of the contemplated attack, which if successful, must give the enemy control of all South Alabama, I am directed by Genl. Maury to order you to proceed to the Salt works in Clarke & Washington Counties and to procure from the owners of slaves there employed one half of the negroes engaged at said points in labor. —

I am satisfied that it is only necessary to explain to the owners of said slaves of the paramount necessity now existing for this labor, in order to the preservation of the city of Mobile and thereby the Southern portion of the State embracing their Salt works, to secure their full united and co-operative efforts with you in furnishing the required labor. —

In addition to this negro force, the Commanding General requires Mules, Wagons and other vehicles of transportation, reserving such as may be necessary for the use of the one half of the works. — You will make known to the proprietors of the

Document 2: "Letter from Col. F.S. Blount to Capt. Charles E. Sherman, 11 July 1864," Alabama Salt Commission, General correspondence, SG5979, folder 25, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 1.

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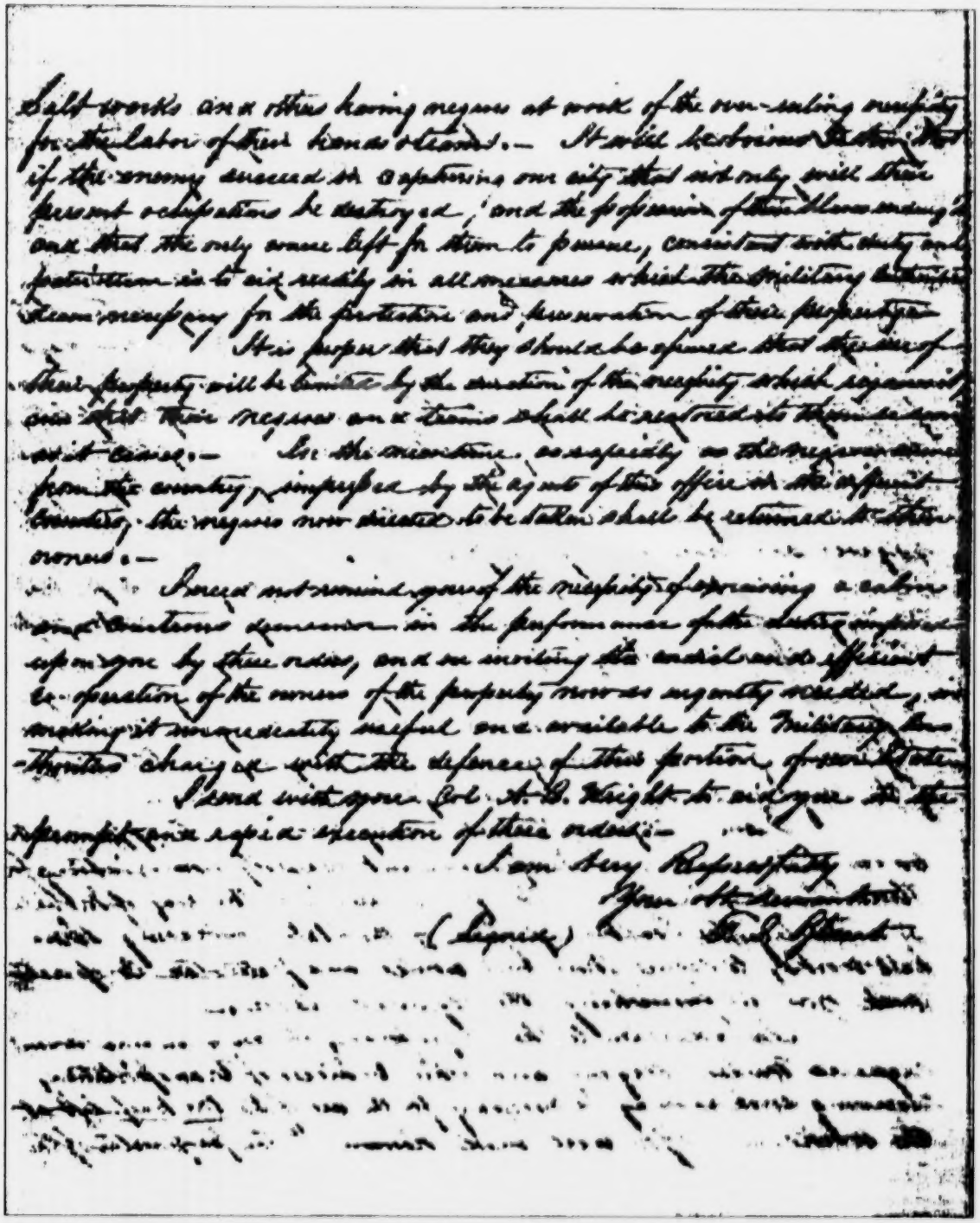

Document 2: "Letter from Col. F.S. Blount to Capt. Charles E. Sherman, 11 July 1864," Alabama Salt Commission, General correspondence, SG5979, folder 25, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 2.

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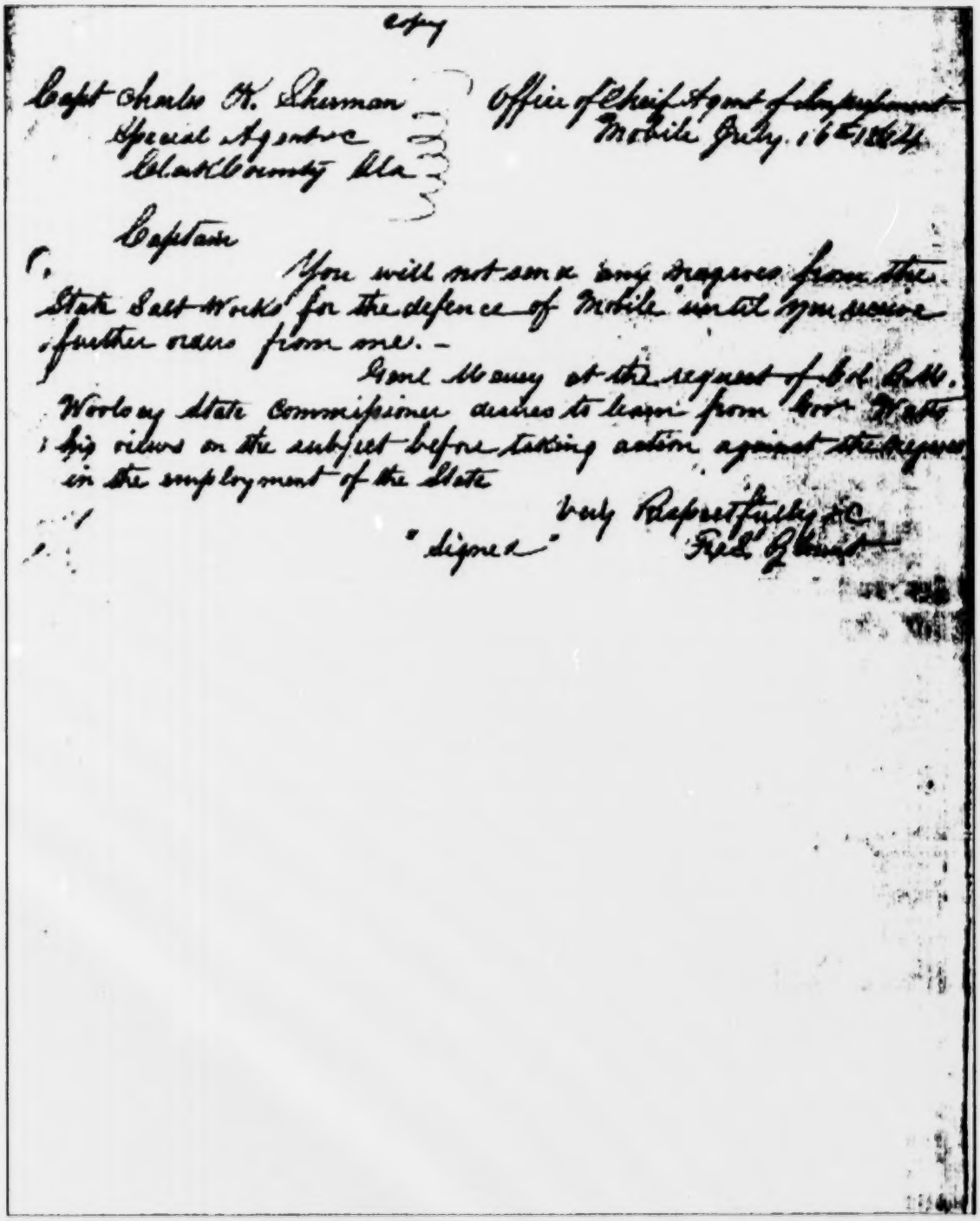

Capt Charles E. Sherman
Special Agent &c
Clark County Ala

Office of Chief Agent of Impressment
Mobile July 16th 1864

Captain

You will not remove any Negroes from the State Salt Works for the defence of Mobile until you receive further orders from me. -

Gen Maury at the request of Gov Watts Wooley State Commissioner desires to learn from Gov Watts his views on the subject before taking action against the Negroes in the employment of the State

Very Respectfully &c
"signed"
Fred S Blount

Document 2: "Letter from Col. F.S. Blount to Capt. Charles E. Sherman, 11 July 1864," Alabama Salt Commission, General correspondence, SG5979, folder 25, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 3.

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Document 2 transcript

Capt Charles E. Sherman } Office of Chief Agent of Impressment
Special Agent } Mobile July 11 1864
Mobile }

Sir

Authentic intelligence received by the Commanding General leaves no doubt of the fact that the enemy intend to attempt to force their way into Mobile Bay within a few days The defences in the lower bay require the immediate presence of a large laboring force to place them in a condition of complete defence, and another force of greater numbers to complete and finish the fortifications around the city.—It is impossible to procure them in time from the various counties in the state in which negroes are now being impressed.—

Under the pressure of this necessity and to protect the city on all sides from the imminent danger of the contemplated attack, which if successful, must give the enemy control of all South Alabama, I am directed by Genl. Maury to order you to proceed to the Salt works in Clark & Washington Counties, and to procure from the owners of slaves there employed one half of the negroes engaged at said points in labor.—

I am satisfied that it is only necessary to apprize the owners of said Slaves of the paramount necessity now existing for their labor, in order to the preservation of the city of Mobile and thereby the southern portion of the State embracing their Salt works, to secure their full united and patriotic co-operation with you in furnishing the required labor.—

In addition to this negro force, the Commanding General requires Mules, Wagons and other vehicles of transportation, reserving such as may be necessary for the use of the one half left at the works.—

You will make known to the proprieter of the

(page 2)

Salt works and others having negroes at work of the over-ruling necessity for the labor of their hands & teams.-- It will be obvious to them that if the enemy succeed in capturing our city that not only will their present occupations be destroyed, and the possession of their slaves endangered and that the only course left for them to pursue, consistent with duty and patriotism is to aid

readily in all measures which the military authorities deem necessary for the protection and preservation of their property.–

It is proper that they should be assured that the use of their property will be limited by the duration of the necessity which requires it, and that their negroes and teams shall be restored to them so soon as it ceases.-- In the meantime as rapidly as the negroes arrive from the country, impressed by the agents of this office in the different counties, the negroes now directed to be taken shall be returned to their owners.–

I need not remind you of the necessity of exercising a calm and courteous demeanor in the performance of the duties imposed upon you by these orders, and in inviting the cordial and efficient co-operation of the owners of the property now so urgently needed, in making it immediately useful and available to the Military Authorities charged with the defence of this portion of our State.–

I send with you Col A. B. Wright to aid you in the prompt and rapid execution of these orders.–

I am very Respectfully
Your obt. servant,
(Signed) F. S. Blount

(page 3)

Copy

Capt Charles E. Sherman } Office of Chief Agent of Impressment
Special Agent & C }
Clarke County Ala } Mobile July 16th 1864

Captain

You will not send any negroes from the State Salt Works for the defence of Mobile until you receive further orders from me.–

Genl Maury at the request of Col B. M. Woolsey State Commissioner desires to learn from Govr Watts his views on the subject before taking action against the Negroes in the employment of the State

Very Respectfully & C
"Signed" F. S. Blount

On back of letter: Col. F. S. Blount
July 16/64
Impressments

Genl Riggs will answer
J.H.W
gov

Ansd July 18th
The Governors views will be found in a
Telegraphic Message sent you today

A. Riggs, Adj. Gen'l

Copy.

Orange Hill Ala
13. June. 1864.

Gov Milton

My Dr Sir

I am in receipt of Communication from Lieut Col of Ala Militia, that he has orders to be furnished by the Govr with a Battery of Iron guns and to be authorized to furnish an Infantry & Artillery Co to operate with your Excellency in the protection of the Salt Works at West-Bay. It is earnestly hoped that this arrangement may meet with your Excellency's approbation & that by the suggested co-operation of this & Escambia Co. one & county may be effectual the Salt Works here as to insure the large amt of Salt already to be produced.

The operations here so long & successfully been injured & annoyed by indiscriminate raids upon their works that, unless protection from some quarter, be afforded the Enemy will be entirely abandoned & our County suffer to the large amt of Salt at present being produced here. A very small force at the proper place might easily have prevented or prosecuted any trifling Party which has yet been here & the Salt Makers are willingly pay the cost of the required protection & then be able to furnish Salt at a lower price than at present.

Knowing that you feel an intimate interest in the welfare of our county & hoping this subject will claim your favorable consideration

Document 3: "Letter from A.P. Everett to Gov. Milton, 13 June 1864," Alabama Salt Commission, General correspondence, SG5979, folder 25, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 1.

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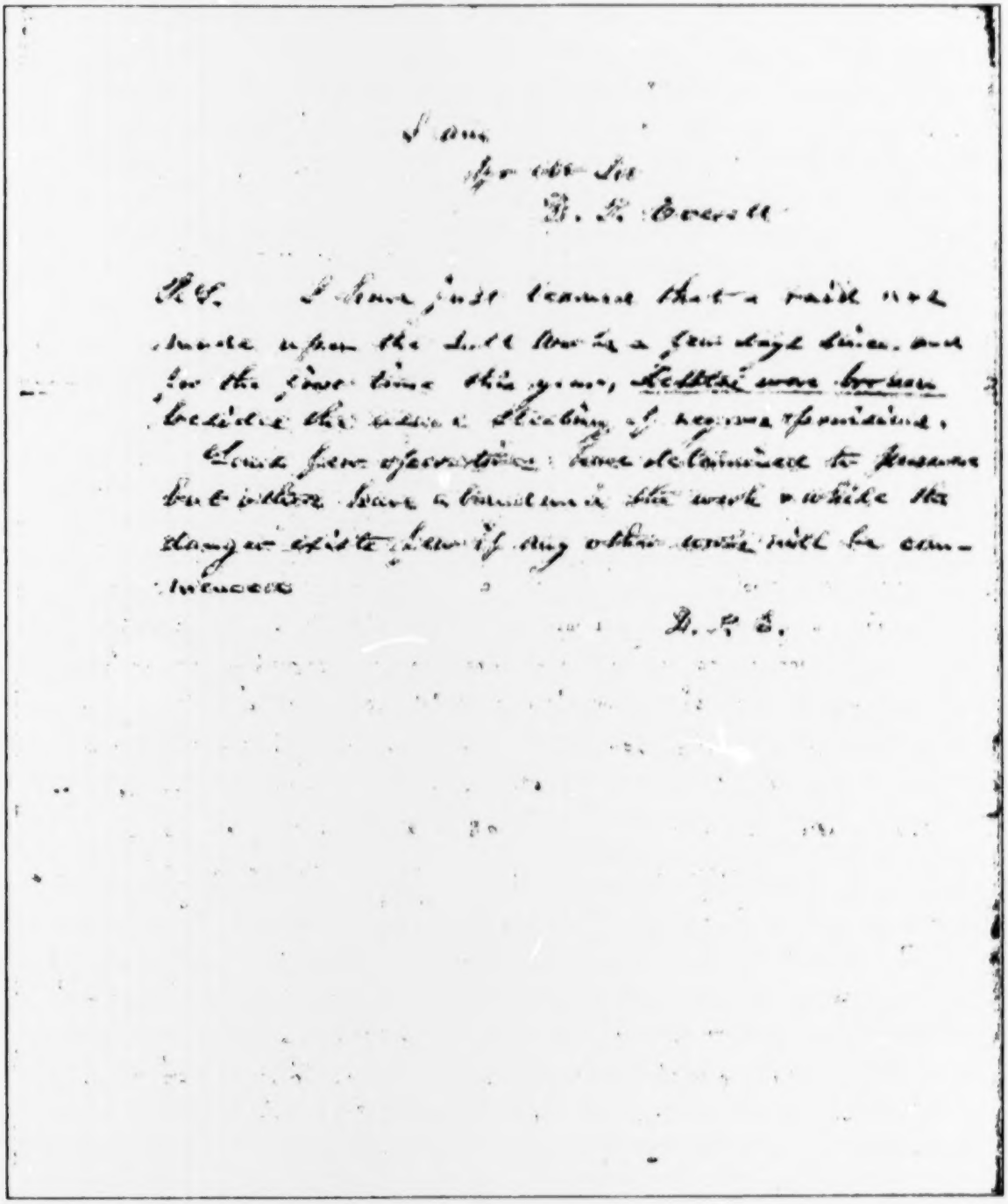

I am
Yr obt Svt
A. P. Everett

P.S. I have just learned that a raid was made upon the Salt Works a few days since, and for the first time this year, Kettles were broken besides the usual stealing of wagons & provisions.

Local Confederate officers have declined to pursue the robbers, have a hundred men at the works while the danger exists. Few if any other works will be commenced

A. P. E.

Document 3: "Letter from A.P. Everett to Gov. Milton, 13 June 1864," Alabama Salt Commission, General correspondence, SG5979, folder 25, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 2.

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Document 3 transcript

Copy. Orange Hill Fla
13 June 1864.

Gov. Milton

My Dr. Sir

I am in receipt of communication from Gov. Watts of Ala stating that he hoped to be furnished by lee War with a battery of four guns and to be per-mitted to furnish an infantry & artillery Co. to cooperate with your Excellency in the protection of the Salt Works at West Bay. It is earnestly hoped that this arrange-ment may meet with yr Excellency's approbation & that by the suggested co-operation of this State & Ala.Such security may be afforded the Salt makers here as to insure the large amt of Salt thereby to be produced.

The operatives have so long & so often been injured & annoyed by insignificant raids upon their works that unless protection from some quarter, be afforded the business will be entirely abandoned and our country suffer to the large amt of Salt capable of being produced there. A very small force at the proper place might easily have captured or prevented any raiding party which has yet been there & the Salt Makers will willingly pay the ex-penses of the required protection & then be able to furnish salt at a lower price than at present.

Knowing that you feel an intense interest in the welfare of our country & hoping this subject will claim yr particular attention

(page 2)

I am
Yr obt svt
A. P. Everett

P.S. I have just learned that a raid was made upon the salt works a few days since and for the first time this year, kettles were broken besides the usual stealing of negroes & provisions.

Some few operatives have determined to persevere but others have abandoned the work & while the danger exists few if any other works will be com-menced.

D.P.E.

Wetumpka Ala. August 5th 1862.

Messrs Jno P. Pugh & Co.
Selma Ala.

Gents

You will please to send me Five Sacks of Salt, the money to pay the Cost and charges on the same together with the Sack, will be handed to you by the H.L. Loughridge. The Salt is solicited speedily for my own family use

Respectfully T. Stamp

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th of August A.D. 1862.

J.R. Whitehead J.P.
of Coosa County, Ala.

Document 4: "Salt request from T. Stamp," Alabama Salt Commission, Affidavits to obtain salt, SG5979, folder 3, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.

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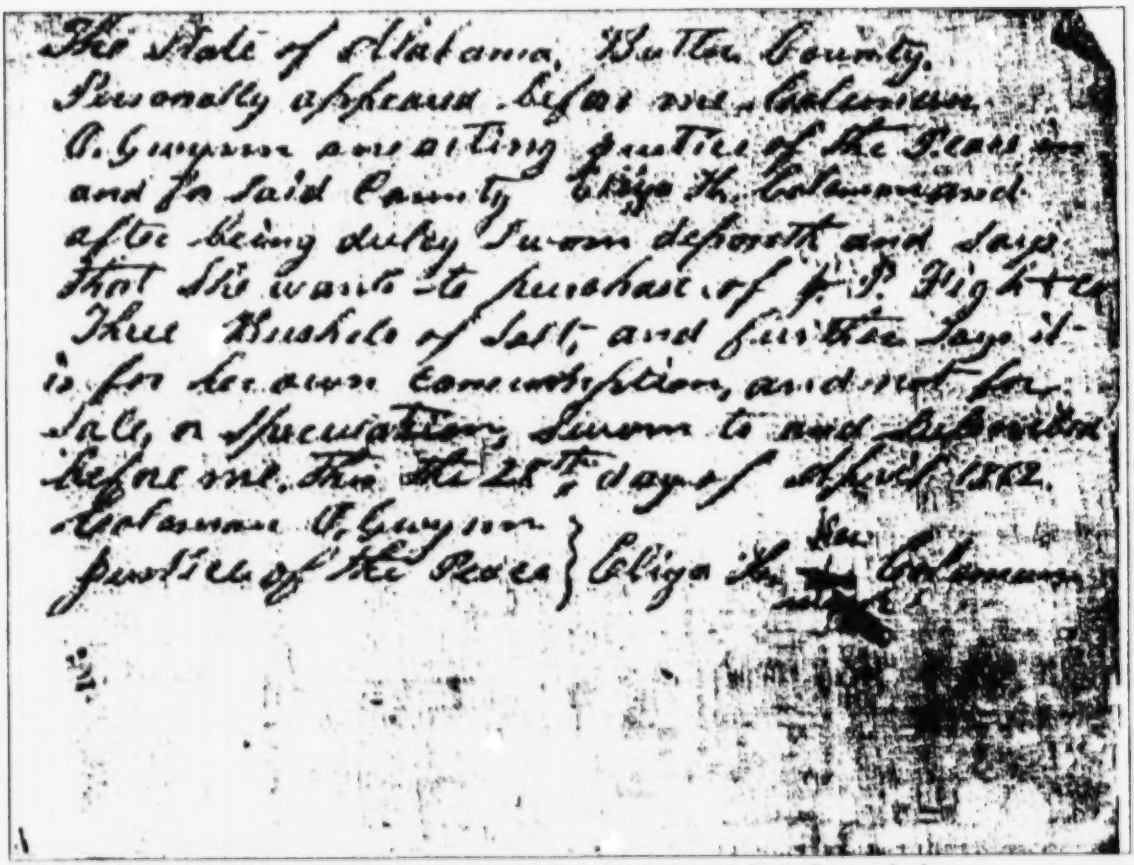

The State of Alabama, Butler County.
Personally appeared before me, Coleman
A. Guyton one acting Justice of the Peace in
and for said County Eliza H. Coleman and
after being duly Sworn deposeth and says
that She wants to purchase of P. P. Wright
Three Bushels of Salt, and further says it
is for her own Consumption, and not for
Sale, or Speculation, Sworn to and Subscribed
before me, this the 28th day of August 1862.
Coleman A. Guyton
Justice of the Peace } Eliza H. Coleman

Document 5: "Salt request from Eliza Coleman," Alabama Salt Commission, Affidavits to obtain salt, SG5979, folder 2, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.

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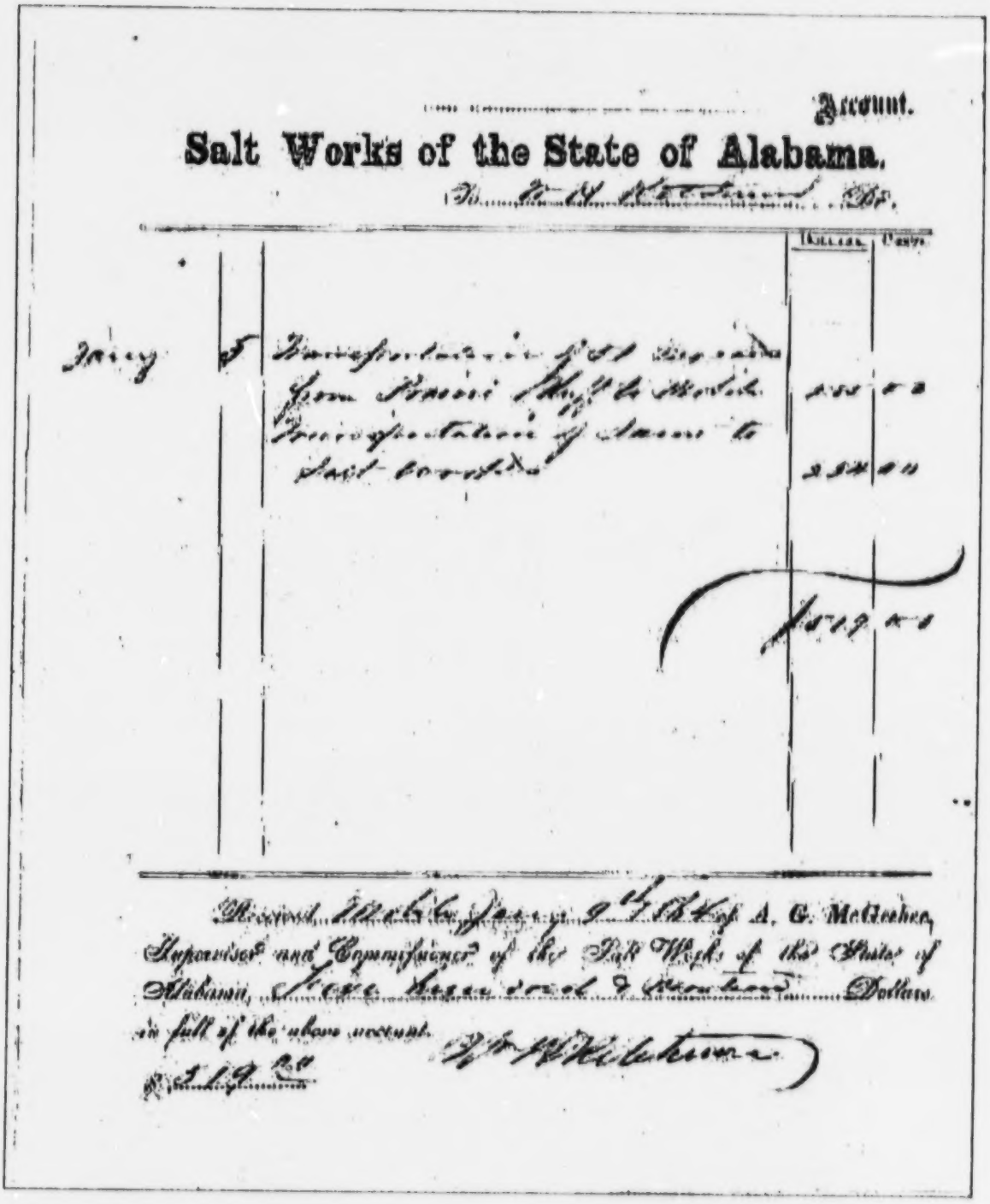

Account.

Salt Works of the State of Alabama.

To [illegible] Dr.

			Dollars	Cents
July	5	Transportation of 20 negroes from Tensaw to the Works	100	00
		Transportation of same to Said County	200	00
			300	00

Received March 6th 1844 of A. G. McGehee, Superintendent and Commissioner of the Salt Works of the State of Alabama, three hundred & three hundred Dollars in full of the above account.

$300 00

[signature illegible]

Document 6: "Account for transportation of slaves," Alabama Salt Commission, Vouchers, SG6181, folder 27, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.

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Lesson 2: Juliet Opie Hopkins: Superintendent of Alabama's Hospitals in Virginia

1. Background information for teachers:

One-fourth of the one million Southern men who fought in the Confederate army died of wounds or disease. Inadequate doctors and medical services, and lack of medicines contributed to this number. Also, the Confederate government was slow in setting up a medical service, therefore states authorized hospitals to be set up close to the battlefields. Nursing as a profession had not developed in Alabama before the war, except in Mobile where Catholic sisters operated a hospital. Nevertheless, during the war women provided much of the care for the sick and wounded. "Southern women always nursed family, neighbors, and slaves but never strange men. The war changed this social standard, and hospitals staffed by 'respectable ladies' of the community were established all over the state. " (Rogers, Ward, Atkins, Flynt, 200) One of these "respectable ladies," Juliet Opie Hopkins of Mobile, served as Matron and Acting Superintendent of the hospitals from 1861-1864.

The Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Virginia were established by an Act of the Alabama Legislature in November 1861. The legislature appropriated $30,000 to establish hospitals in Virginia to care for sick and wounded soldiers from Alabama, serving in the Army of the Potomac, later known as the Army of Northern Virginia. Subsequent legislation authorized the governor to establish a medical depot at Manasses Junction, Virginia, and to appoint "an efficient and skillful medical man" to oversee the receipt and distribution of food, clothing, medical supplies and money provided by the state, benevolent associations and private individuals for the benefit of wounded Alabama soldiers in Virginia. In December 1861, Governor John Gill Shorter appointed Judge Arthur Francis Hopkins (picture attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/civilwar/hopkinsa.html) to serve as Superintendent of Alabama Hospitals in Virginia. Because of his advanced age and poor health, Hopkins' wife, Juliet Opie Hopkins (picture attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/civilwar/hopkinsj.html), served as the chief administrator of the three hospitals that were eventually established for Alabama troops in Richmond, Virginia. For several months prior to the official establishment of the hospitals, Juliet Hopkins had been collecting and distributing clothing and medical supplies and caring for wounded soldiers.

State funding for the hospitals was irregular and insufficient; Mrs. Hopkins was forced to rely on charitable donations from Ladies Aid Societies throughout Alabama and she donated nearly $500,000 of her own money for the maintenance of the hospitals. When the Alabama legislature ordered the hospitals closed and the property to be sold in December 1863, Mrs. Hopkins continued her exertions for several more months. She eventually returned to Alabama in 1864 and served as administrator of the military hospital at Camp Watts in Macon County. Her humanitarian efforts in behalf of Alabama

soldiers were recognized by the Alabama legislature which authorized her picture to be printed on several denominations of state currency.

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2. Learning Objectives:

Upon completion of this activity students should be able to:

1. Identify problems of supplying field hospitals during the Civil War.
2. Understand the importance of specialized skills of volunteers.
3. Evaluate the role of women in providing assistance during the Civil War.
4. Compare medical supplies used during the Civil War with those of today.

Suggested Activities:

1. Ask your students to discuss what qualifications are necessary for a nurse today.
2. Make a classroom set of Document 1. Distribute to students and ask them to read it silently or read it aloud.
3. Ask students to draft a reply from Mrs. Hopkins to Miss Lewis.
4. Ask your students if they think Miss Lewis would make a good nurse? Why or why not? Explain.
5. To find out if Miss Lewis was accepted as a nurse, let them read Document 2.
6. Today's volunteers for emergency services (fire fighting, nursing service, rescue squad) must be prepared to convince professionals of their suitability for service. Ask your students to draft a letter either to Mrs. Hopkins or a contemporary figure, describing their qualifications and reasons for wanting to serve.
7. Examine Document 3 and discuss the role of the Ladies Aid Societies in supplying hospitals.
8. Compare the list of hospital supplies sent from Autauga County in 1861 with current hospital supplies.

9. Examine Document 4 and compare the use of herbal medicine with contemporary medicine. Ask the students to find out what ailments the herbs were used to cure.

10. Read over Document 5 and 6. Select one person listed on the documents and write a letter to accompany his effects being sent to family members.

11. Examine Documents 7 and 8. What more do these documents tell us about medicine and patient care in the Civil War?

DOCUMENTS:

Document 1: "Letter from Miss L.D. Lewis to Mrs. Hopkins, 11 June 1861," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 1, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/civilwar/lesson2/1.html

Document 2: "Letter from Miss L.D. Lewis to Mrs. Hopkins, 24 June 1861," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 1, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/civilwar/lesson2/doc2.html

Document 3: "Letter from A.Cale to Mrs. Hopkins, 1 November 1861," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 2, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/civilwar/lesson2/3.html

Document 4: "List of articles received at the hospital of the Alabama Reg't, Yorktown," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 10, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached & at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/civilwar/lesson2/doc4.html

Document 5: "Effects of patients who have died in 2nd Alabama Hospital since 1st Jan. 1862," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 8, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached & at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/civilwar/lesson2/doc5.html

Document 6: "Deaths," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 8, Alabama Department of Archives & History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/civilwar/lesson2/doc6.html

Document 7: "Letter from M.H. Sanborn to Mrs. Hopkins, 26 May 1861," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 1,

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Atached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/civilwar/lesson2/7.html

Document 8: "Record of Deaths," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 7, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/civilwar/lesson2/doc8.html

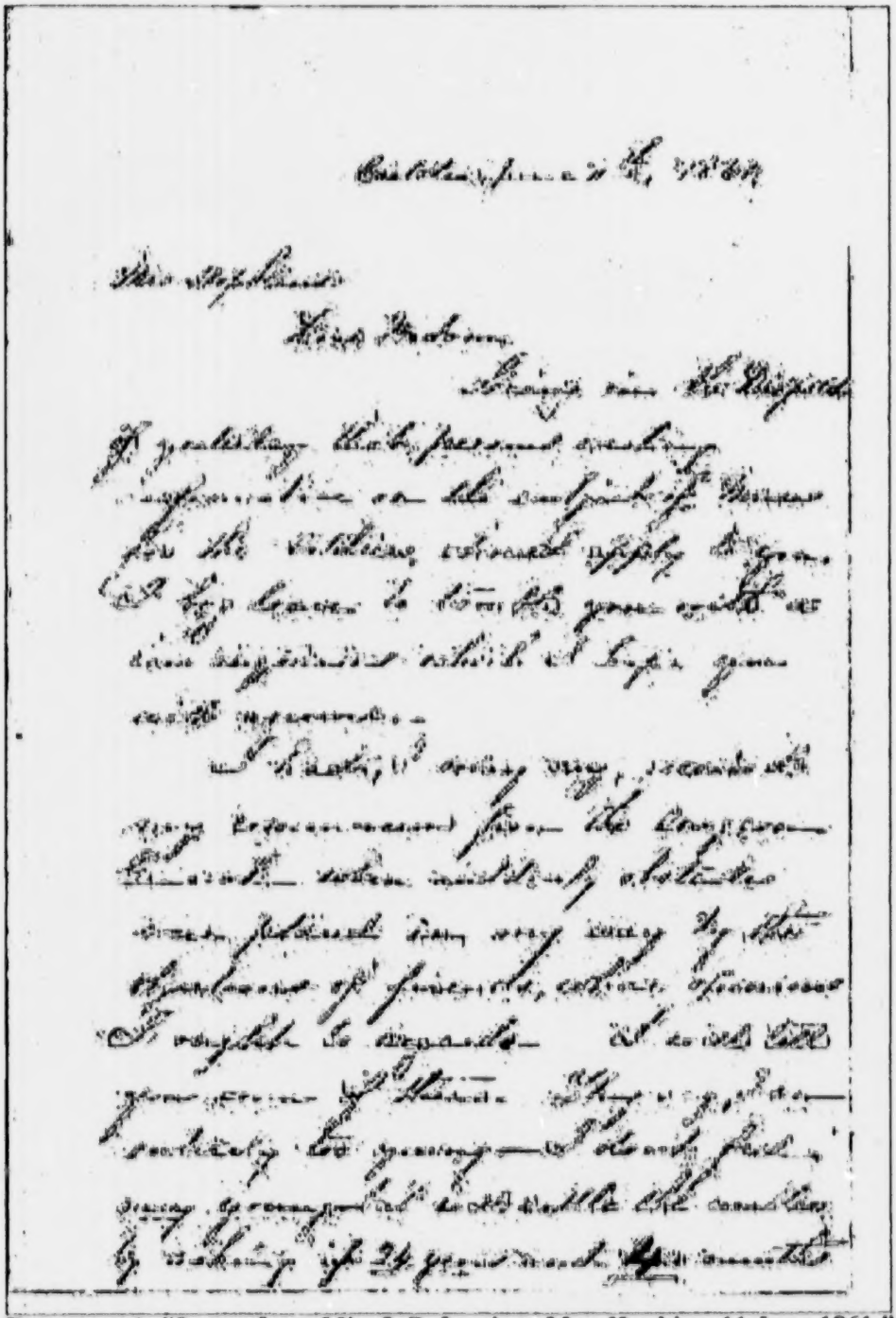
Judge Arthur Francis Hopkins

Source: ADAH Photographs, Persons, PN 2359

Juliet Ann Opie Hopkins

Short biography can be found at
http://www.mindspring.com/~redeagle/Oakwood/Hopkins.htm

Source: ADAH Photographs, Persons, PN 2354



Document 1: "Letter from Miss L.D. Lewis to Mrs. Hopkins, 11 June 1861," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 1, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 1.

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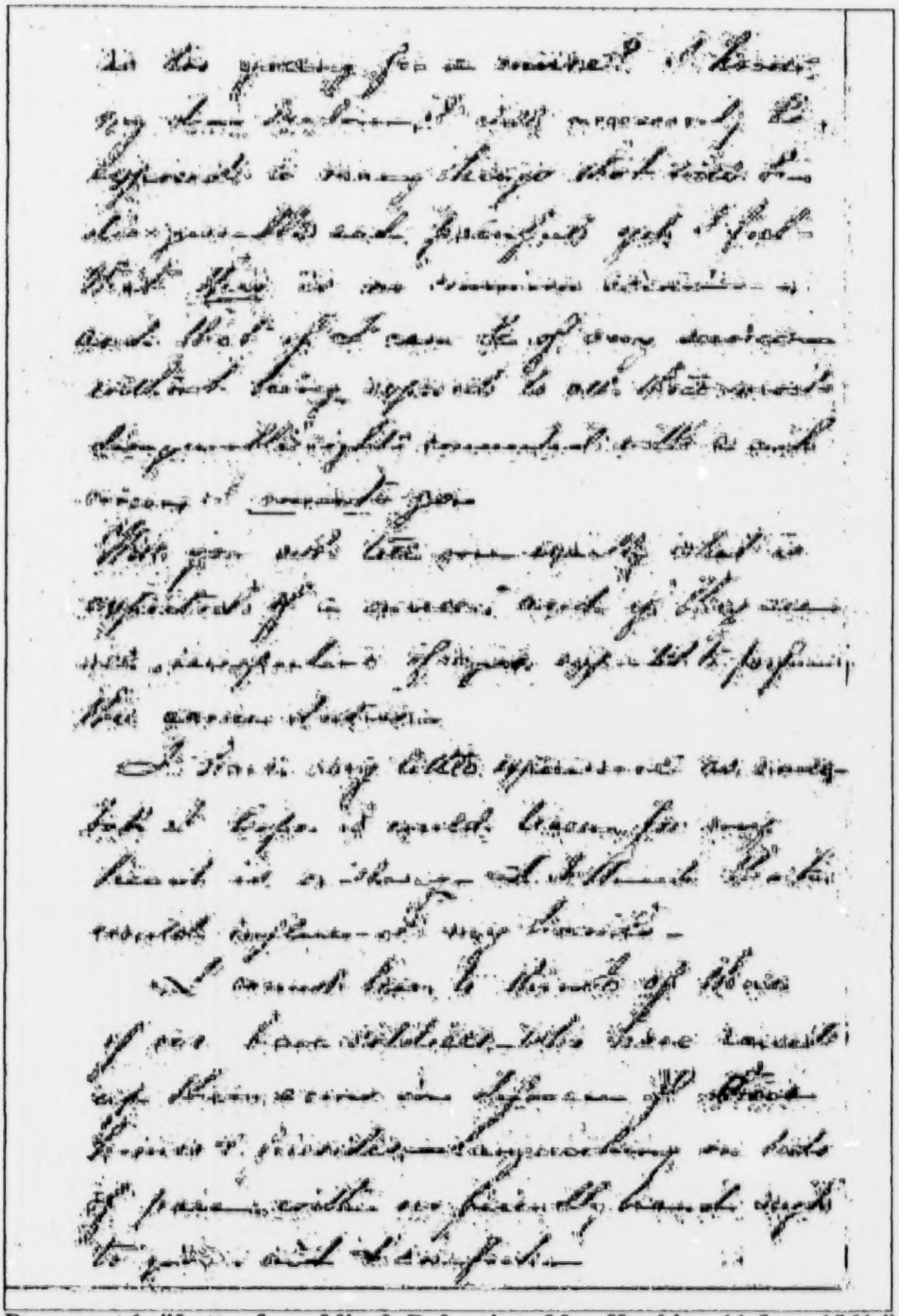

Document 1: "Letter from Miss L.D. Lewis to Mrs. Hopkins, 11 June 1861," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 1, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 2.

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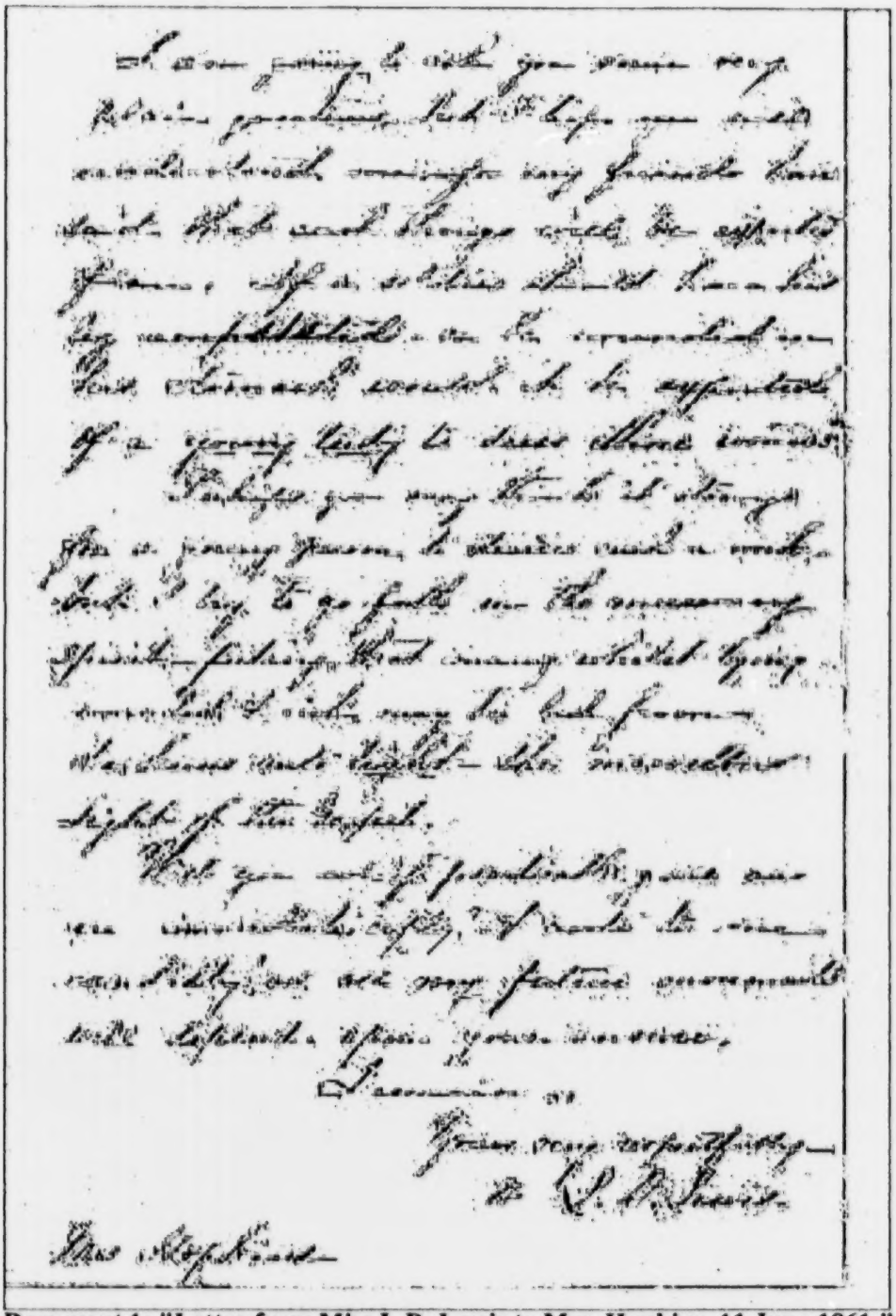

Document 1: "Letter from Miss L.D. Lewis to Mrs. Hopkins, 11 June 1861," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 1, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 3.

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Document 1 transcript

Location: SG13406/folder 1

Castlia, June 11th, 1861

Mrs.Hopkins:

Dear Madam,

Seeing in the Dispatch of yesterday that persons wishing information on the subject of nurses for the soldiers, should apply to you.
I beg leave to trouble you with a few inquiries which I hope you will answer.—

I had, I may say, received my commission from the Surgeon General.—when suddenly obstacles were placed in my way by the objections of friends, whose opinions I ought to regard.-- I will tell you some of them. They say, I am entirely too young—I don't feel very young,--but will settle the matter by asking if 24 years and four months
(page 2)
is too young for a nurse? I know, my dear Madam, I will necessarily be exposed to many things that will be disagreeable and painful, yet I feel that this is no common occasion, and that if I can be of any service—without being exposed to all those most disagreeable sights connected with a sick room, I must go.—
Will you not tell me exactly what is expected of a nurse? And if they are all, irrespective of age, expected to perform the same duties.—

I have very little experience as nurse, but I hope I could learn, for my heart is willing—I think that would influence my hands.

I cannot bear to think of those of our brave soldiers,-- who have raised up their arms in defense of their homes & friends,-- languishing on bedsof pain, with no friendly hand nigh to give aid & comfort.—
(page 3)

I am gong to ask you some very plain questions,-- but I hope you will understand me, -- for my friends have said that such things will be expected of me. If a soldier should have his leg amputated—or be wounded in his stomach would it be expected of a young lady to dress those wounds?

Perhaps you may think it strange for a young person to desire such a work,--but I try to go forth in the missionary spirit,--feeling that many whilst lying wounded & sick, may be led from darkness into light—The marvellous Light of the gospel.—

Will you not, if practicable, give me an immediate reply?-- & write to me candidly?, as all my future movements will depend upon your answer,

I remain,

Yours very respectfully-

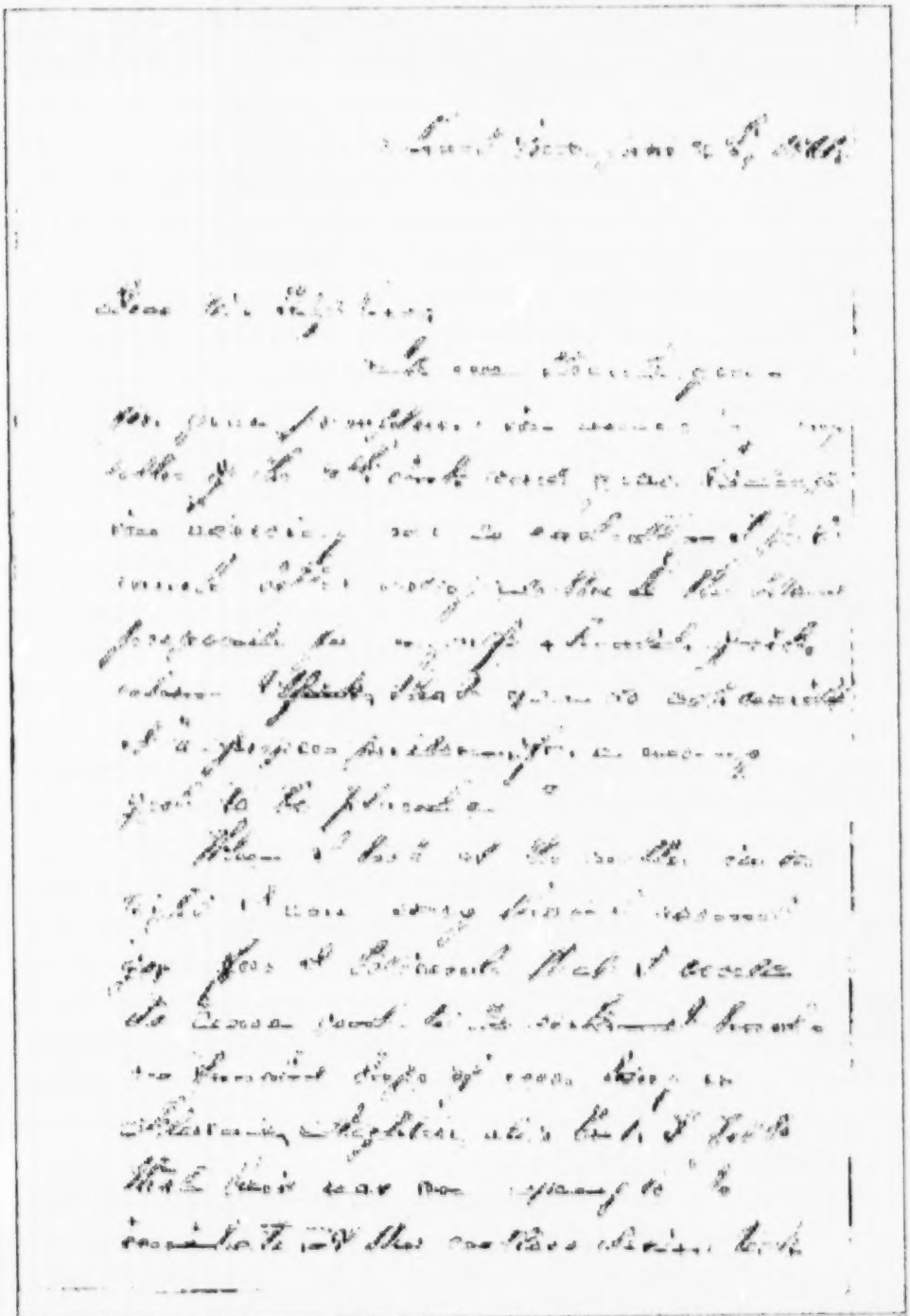
Miss L. D. Lewis

Mrs. Hopkins.-

(page 4)

My address is-

Miss L. D. Lewis
Castalia Depot
Albemarle Co.
Va.



Document 2: "Letter from Miss L.D. Lewis to Mrs. Hopkins, 24 June 1861," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 1, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 1.

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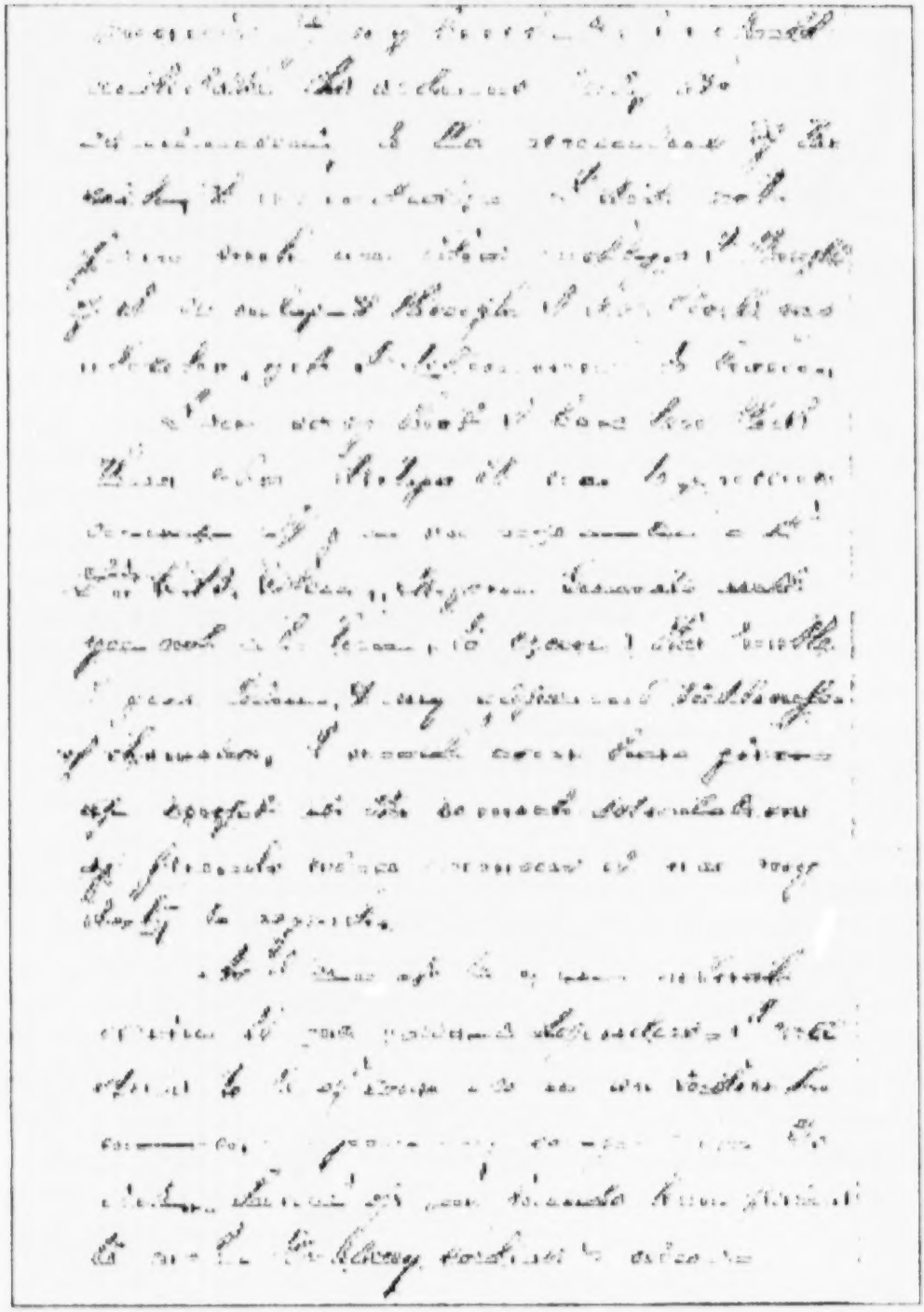

Document 2: "Letter from Miss L.D. Lewis to Mrs. Hopkins, 24 June 1861," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 1, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 2.

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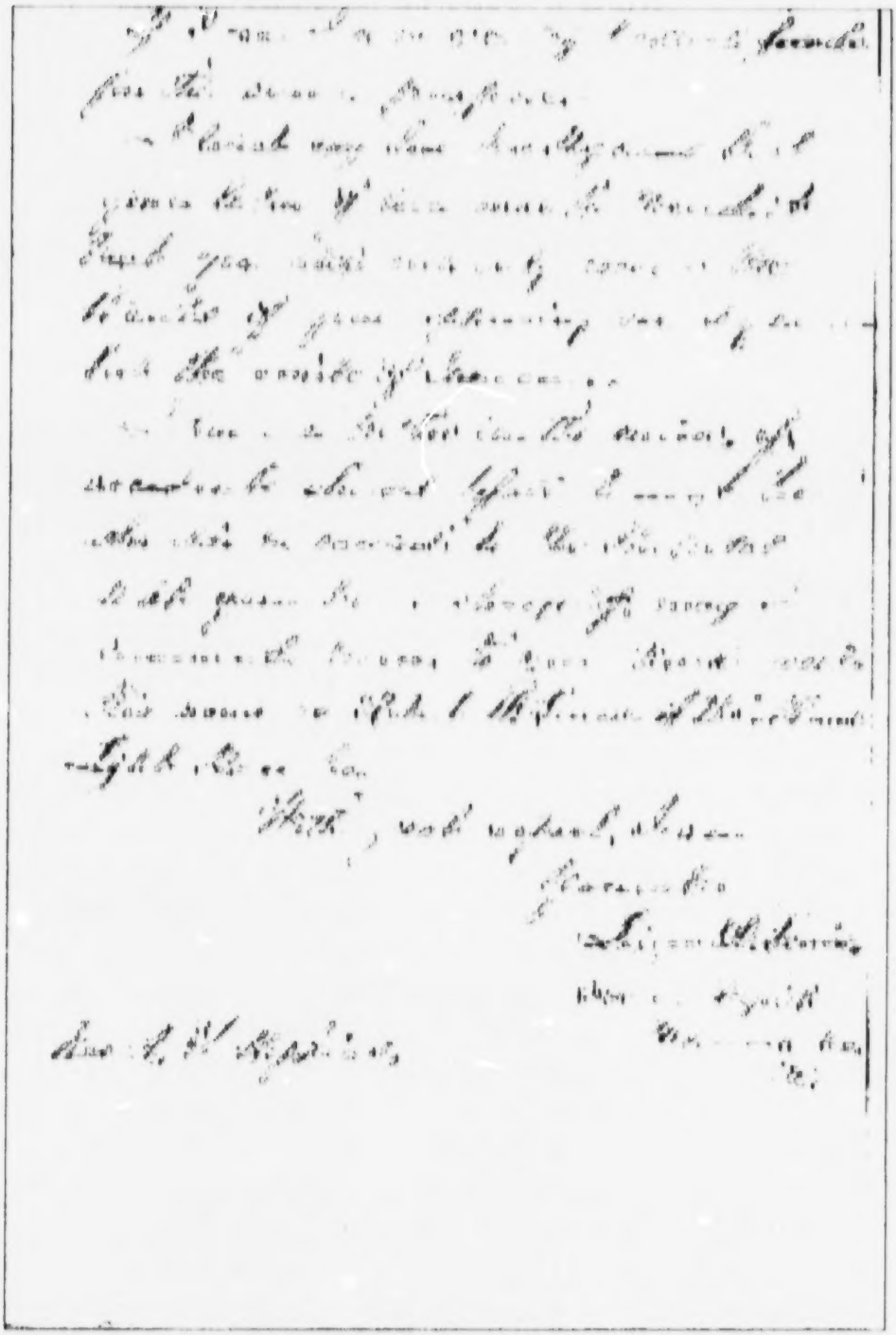

Document 2: "Letter from Miss L.D. Lewis to Mrs. Hopkins, 24 June 1861," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 1, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 3.

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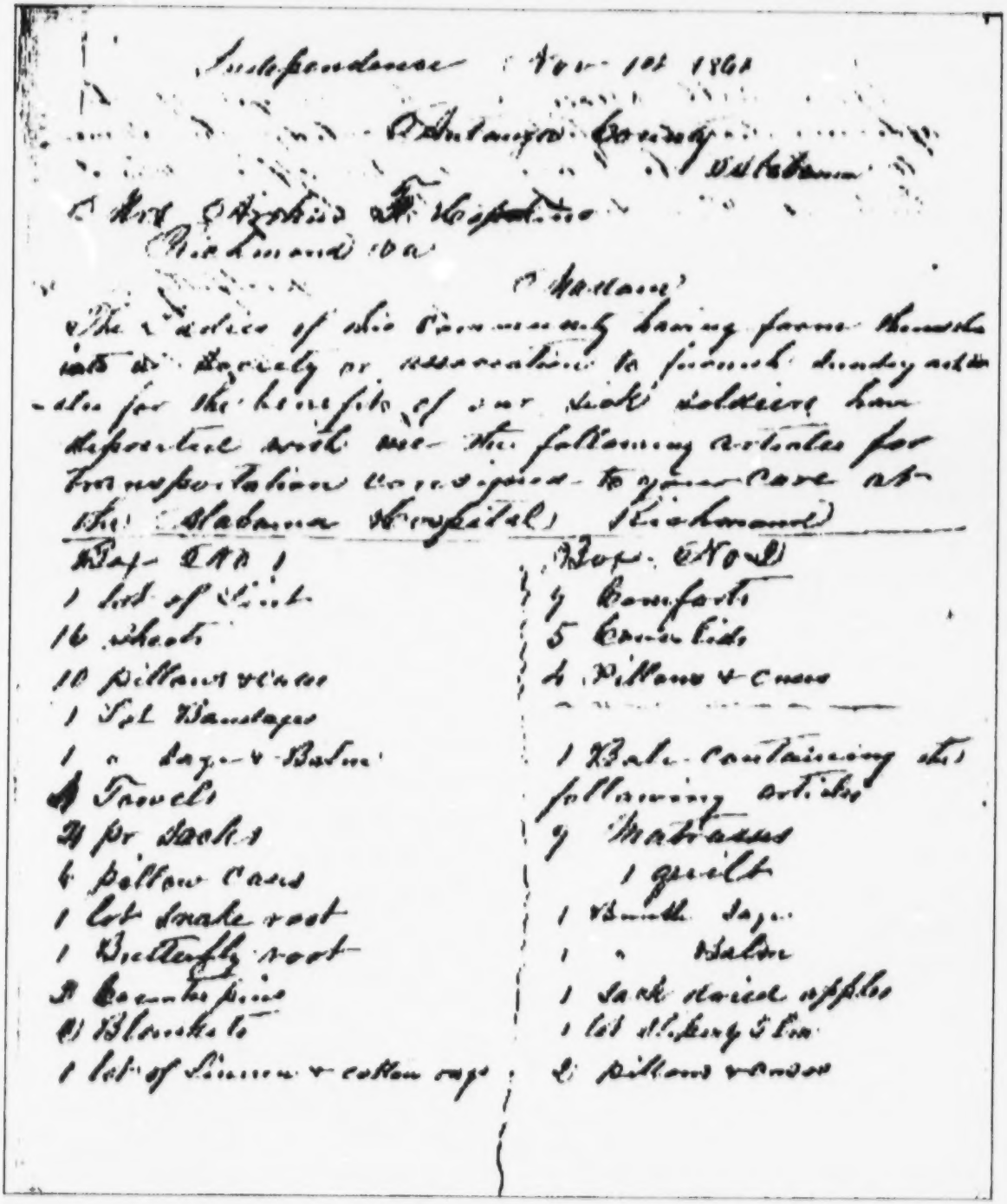

Subscendence Nov 1st 1861

Talladega County Alabama

Mrs Hopkins & Co

Richmond Va

Madam

The Ladies of this Community having some knowledge of Society or necessaries to furnish Sundry articles for the benefit of our sick Soldiers have deposited with me the following articles for transportation consigned to your care at the Alabama Hospital Richmond

Box No 1

1 bed of Sheets
16 Sheets
10 Pillow cases
1 Lot Bandages
1 " Lint & Bandages
4 Towels
24 pr Socks
6 pillow cases
1 Lot Snake root
1 Butterfly root
2 Cans Tomatoes
6 Blankets
1 Lot of Linen & cotton rags

Box No 2

4 Comforts
5 Comforts
4 Pillows & Cases

1 Bale containing the following articles

4 Mattresses
1 quilt
1 Small Bag
1 " Bales
1 Sack Navel apples
1 Lot Sheeting & Linen
2 Pillows & Cases

Document 3: "Letter from A.Cale to Mrs. Hopkins, 1 November 1861," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 2, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 1.

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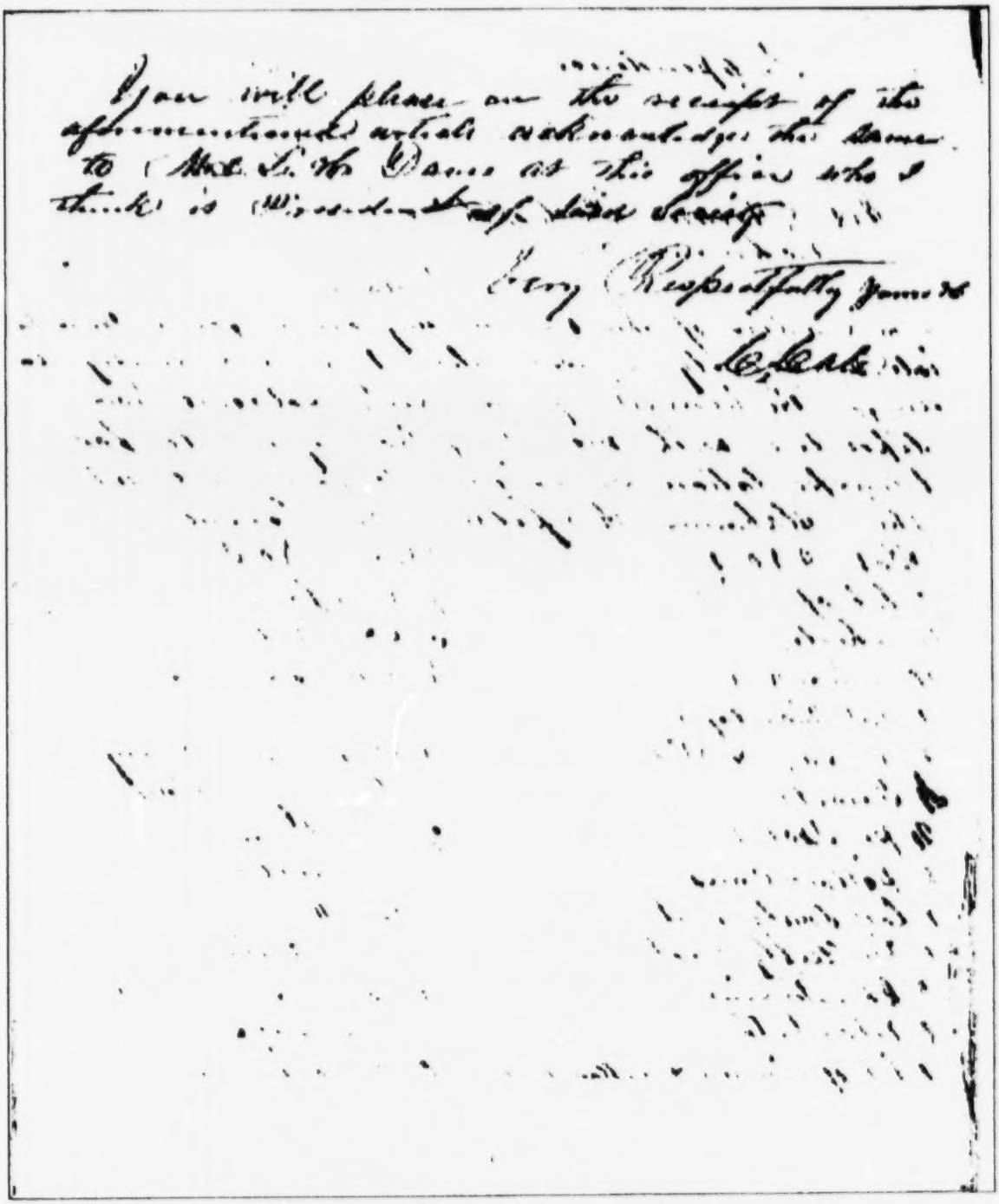

Document 3: "Letter from A.Cale to Mrs. Hopkins, 1 November 1861," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 2, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 2.

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Document 3 transcript

Location: SG 13406/folder2

Independence Nov 1st 1861
Autauga County
Alabama

Mrs. Arthur F. Hopkins
Richmond VA

Madam

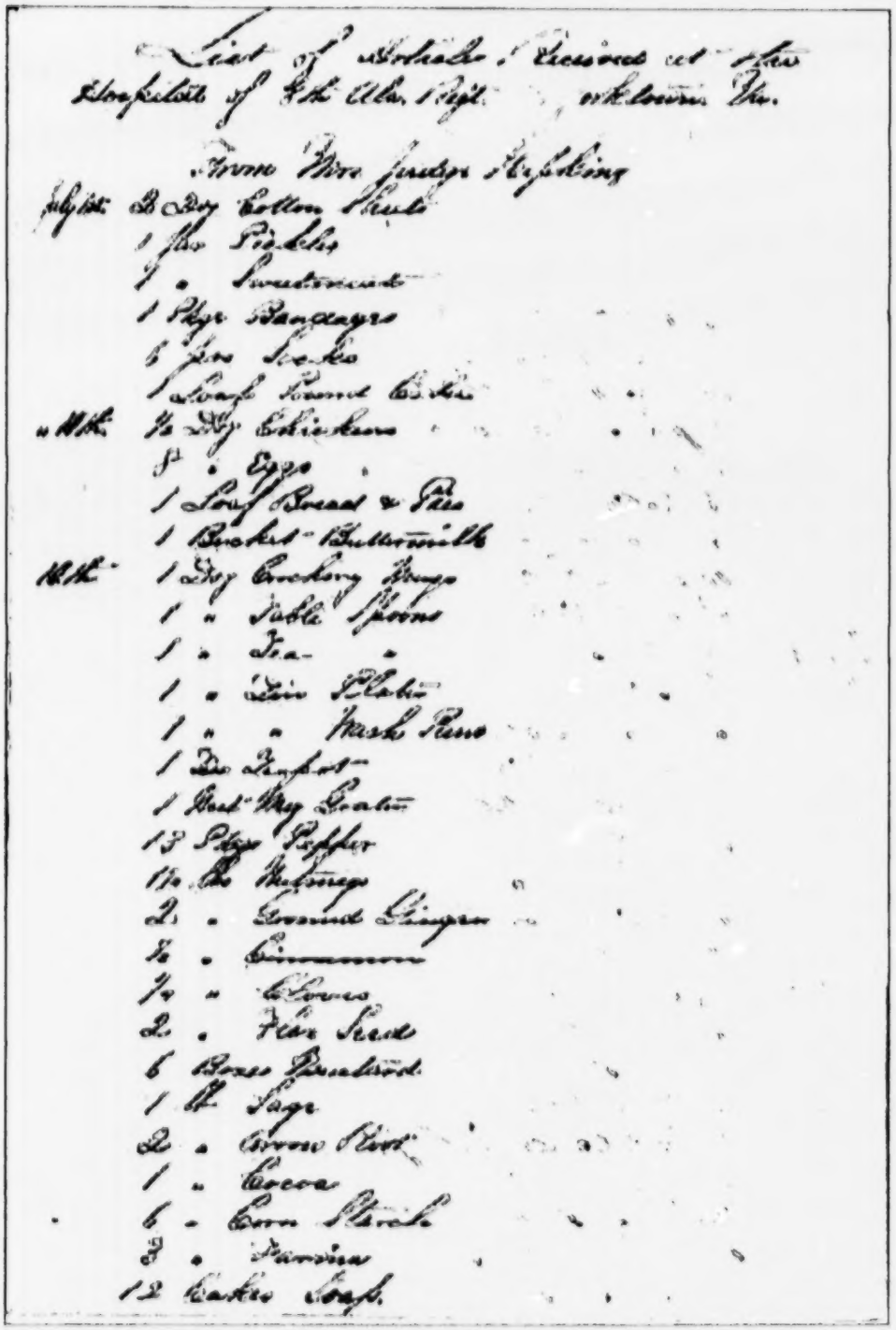
The Ladies of this community having form themselves into a society or association to furnish sundry articles for the benefit of our sick soldiers have deposited with me the following articles for transportation consigned to your care at the Alabama Hospital Richmond

Box No 1	Box No 2
1 lot of Lint	9 comforts
16 sheets	5 coverlids
10 pillows & cases	4 pillows & cases
1 lot bandages	
1 " sage & balm	1 Bale containing the
4 Towels	following articles
2 pr socks	9 matrasses
6 pillow cases	1 quilt
1 lot Snake root	1 bundle sage
1 Butterfly root	1 " balm
2 counterpins	1 lot slipery elm
2 blankets	2 pillows & cases
1 lot of Linnen & cotton rags	

(page 2)

You will please on the receipt of the aforementioned articles acknowledge the same to Mrs. L. W. Davis at this office who I think is President of said Society.

Very Respectfully yours & c
A. Cale



List of Articles received at the Hospital of the Ala. Regt. at Yorktown Va.

From Mrs. Judge Hopkins

July 1st. 8 Doz Cotton Shirts
1 Doz Pillows
1 " Sheets
1 Doz Bandages
6 Doz Socks
1 Loaf Corn Bread
" 11th. 2½ Doz Chickens
½ " Eggs
1 Loaf Bread & Pies
1 Bucket Buttermilk
" 12th. 1 Doz Cooking Forks
1 " Table Spoons
1 " Tea "
1 " Tin Plates
1 " " Mush Pans
1 Do Dippers
1 Bed Tick Coats
12 Doz Pepper
1½ Lbs Nutmegs
2 " Ground Ginger
½ " Cinnamon
½ " Cloves
2 " Flax Seed
6 Boxes Mustard
1 Lb Sage
2 " Green Tea
1 " Cocoa
6 " Corn Starch
3 " Farina
12 Cakes Soap.

Document 4: "List of articles received at the hospital of the Alabama Reg't, Yorktown," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 10, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 1.

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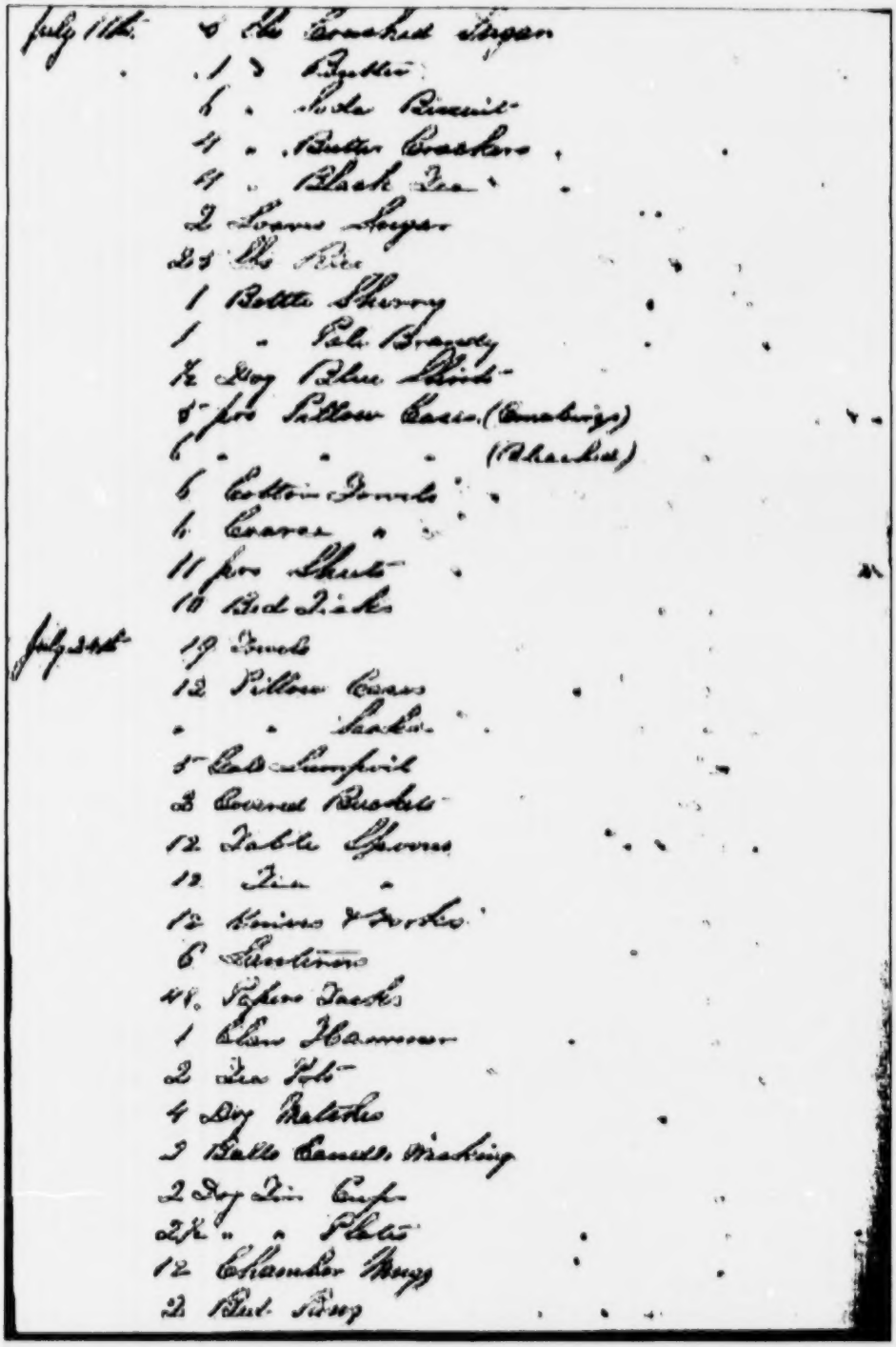

July 11th
6 lbs Crushed Sugar
1 ½ Butter
6 " Soda Crackers
4 " Butter Crackers
4 " Black Tea
2 Loaves Sugar
24 lbs Rice
1 Bottle Sherry
1 " Pale Brandy
½ Doz Blue Shirts
6 pair Pillow Cases (Enemies)
6 " " " (Rebels)
6 Cotton Towels
6 Coarse "
11 pair Sheets
10 Bed Sacks
July 14th
19 Towels
12 Pillow Cases
" " Sacks
1 Pail Lemons
3 Corn Brooms
12 Table Spoons
12 Tea "
12 Knives & Forks
6 Tumblers
41 Pillow Sacks
1 Claw Hammer
2 Tea Pots
4 Doz Matches
2 Bolts Canvas Making
2 Doz Tin Cups
2½ " " Plates
12 Chamber Mugs
2 Pail Pans

Document 4: "List of articles received at the hospital of the Alabama Reg't, Yorktown," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 10, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 2.

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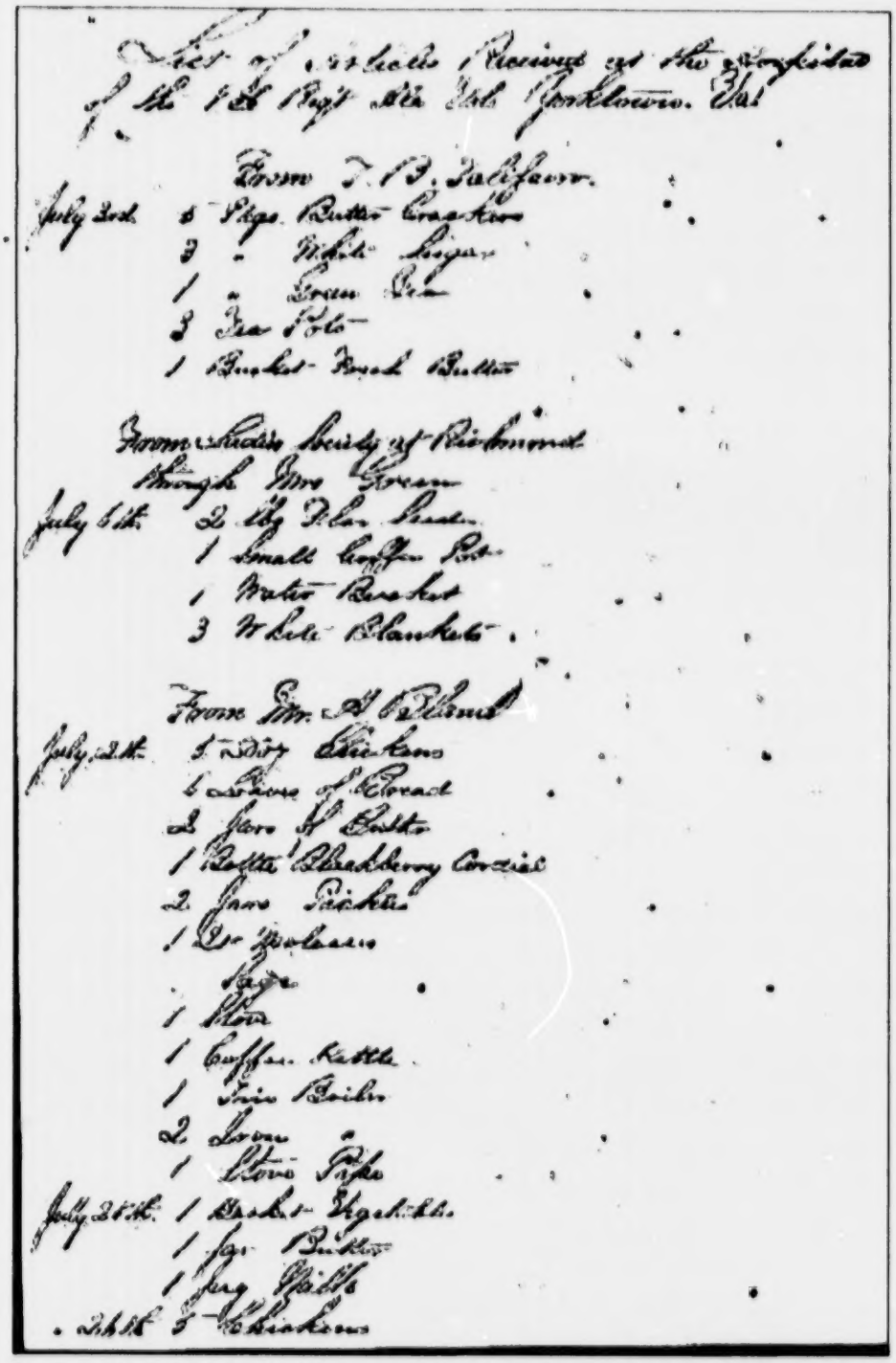

Document 4: "List of articles received at the hospital of the Alabama Reg't, Yorktown," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 10, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 3.

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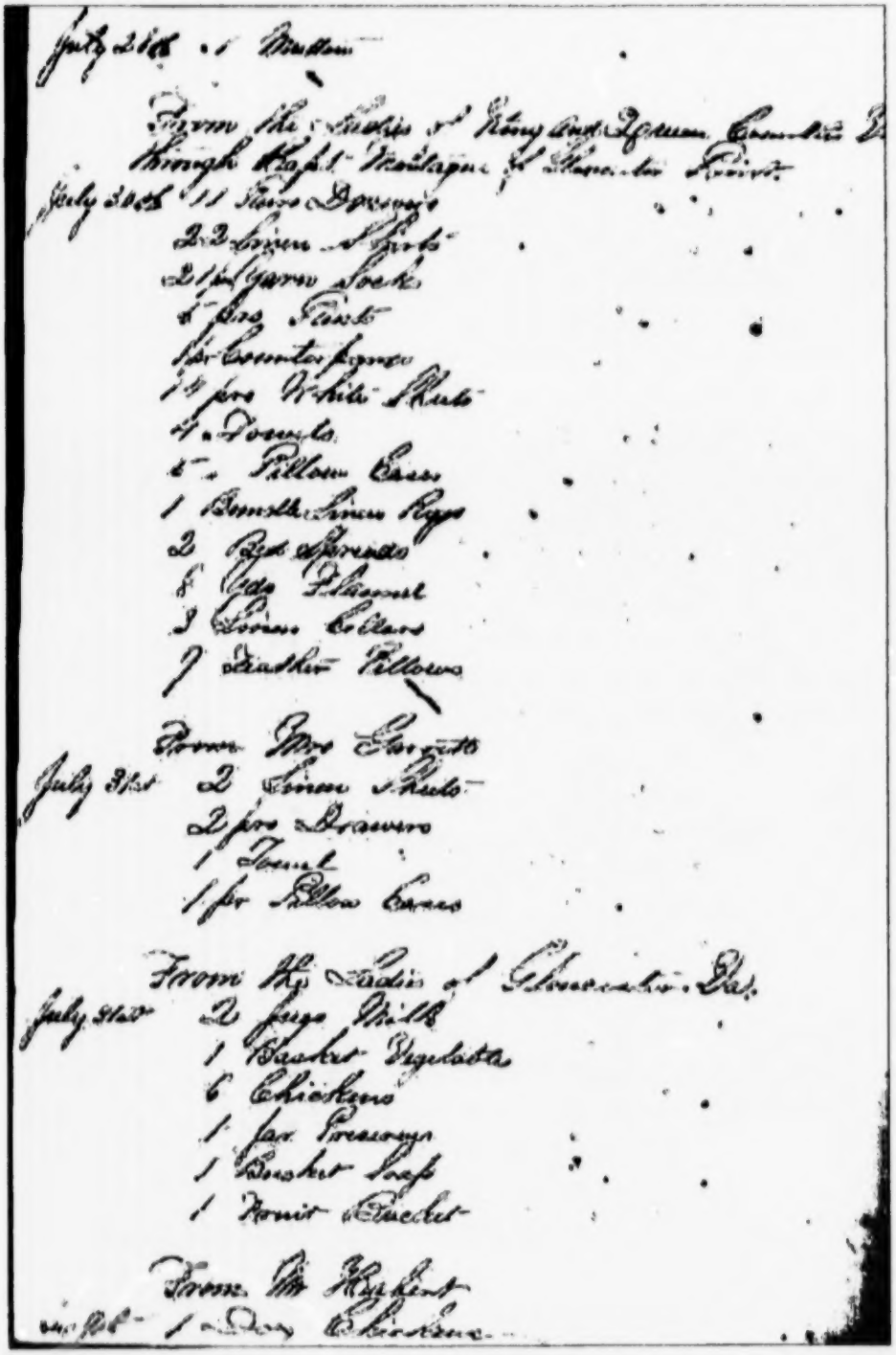

Document 4: "List of articles received at the hospital of the Alabama Reg't, Yorktown," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 10, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 4.

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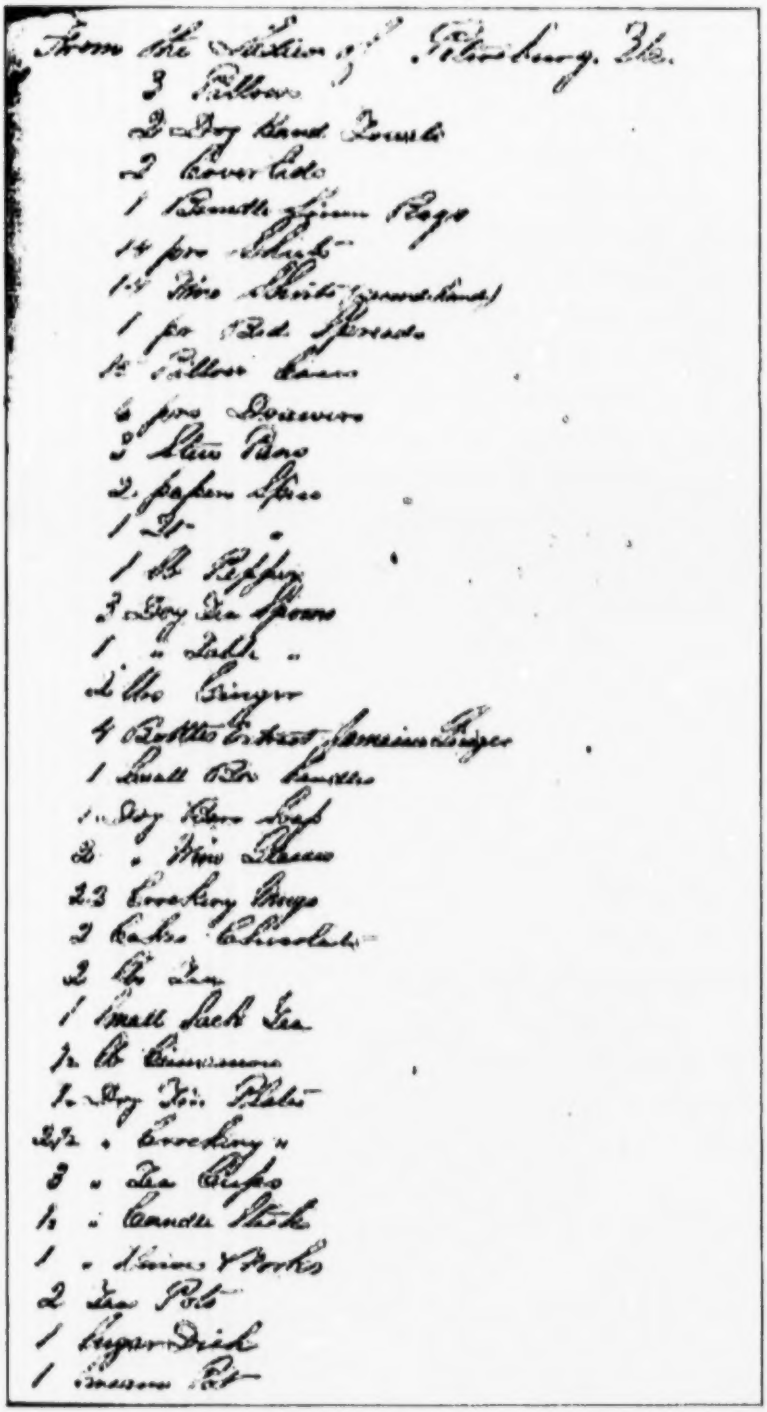

From the Station of the Alabama Reg. 3d.

3 Pillows
2 Dry Sheets
2 Coverlids
1 Small Linen Bags
14 pr Sheets
1 Wire Shirt Guard
1 pr Red Flannels
6 Pillow Cases
6 pr Drawers
3 Flan Bags
2 Paper Mats
1 Do
1 Ib Pepper
3 Dry Tea Spoons
1 " Table "
2 lbs Ginger
4 Bottles Extract Lemon Ginger
1 Small Box Lemons
1 Dry Flan Cap
2 " Wine Glasses
23 Cooking Bowls
2 Cake Chocolate
2 lb Tea
1 Small Sack Tea
1/2 lb Cinnamon
1 Dry Tin Plate
2 1/2 " Cooking "
3 " Tea Cups
1/2 " Candle Stick
1 " Knives & Forks
2 Tea Pots
1 Sugar Dish
1 Mason Pot

Document 4: "List of articles received at the hospital of the Alabama Reg't, Yorktown," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 10, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 5.

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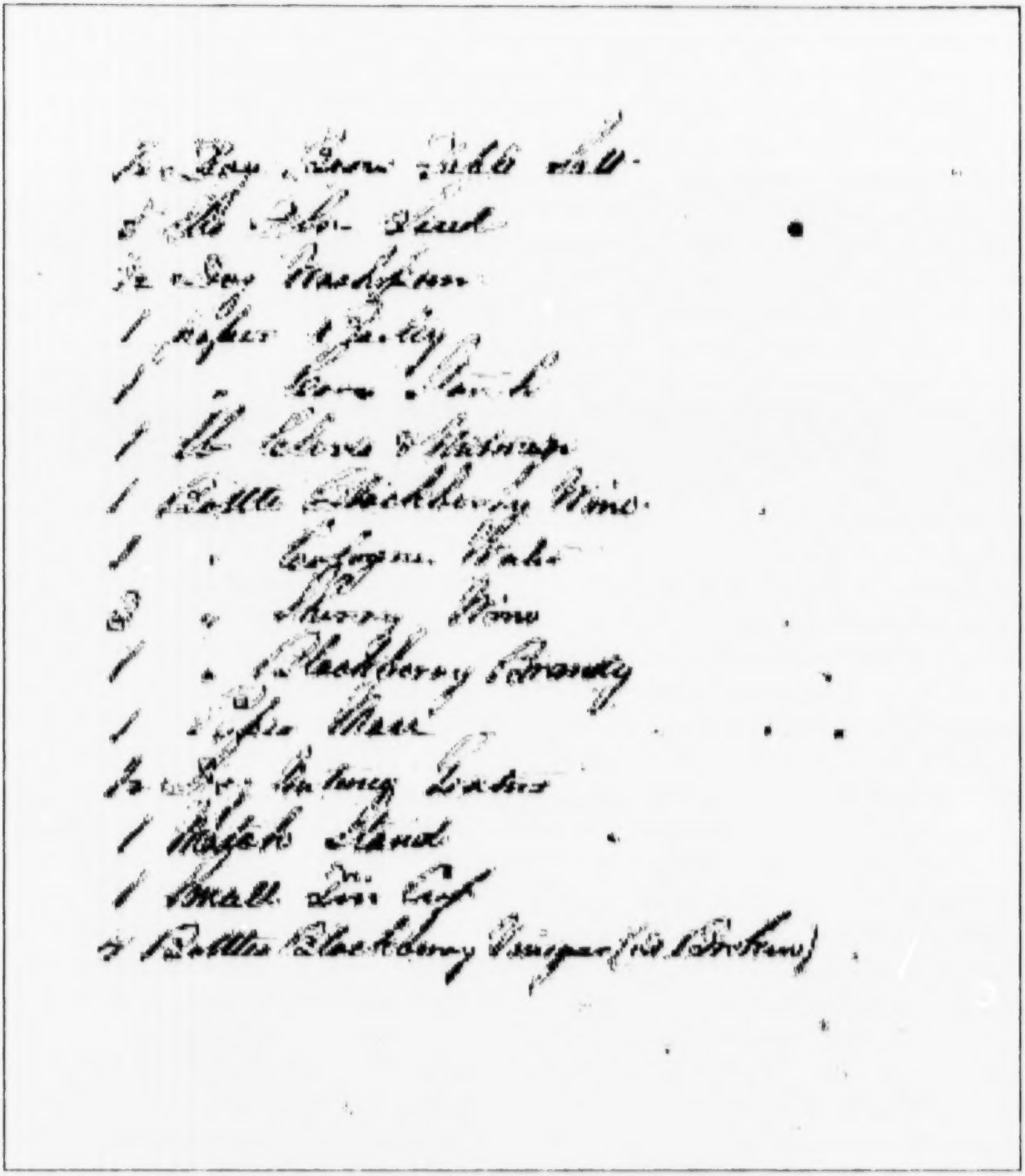

Document 4: "List of articles received at the hospital of the Alabama Reg't, Yorktown," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 10, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 6.

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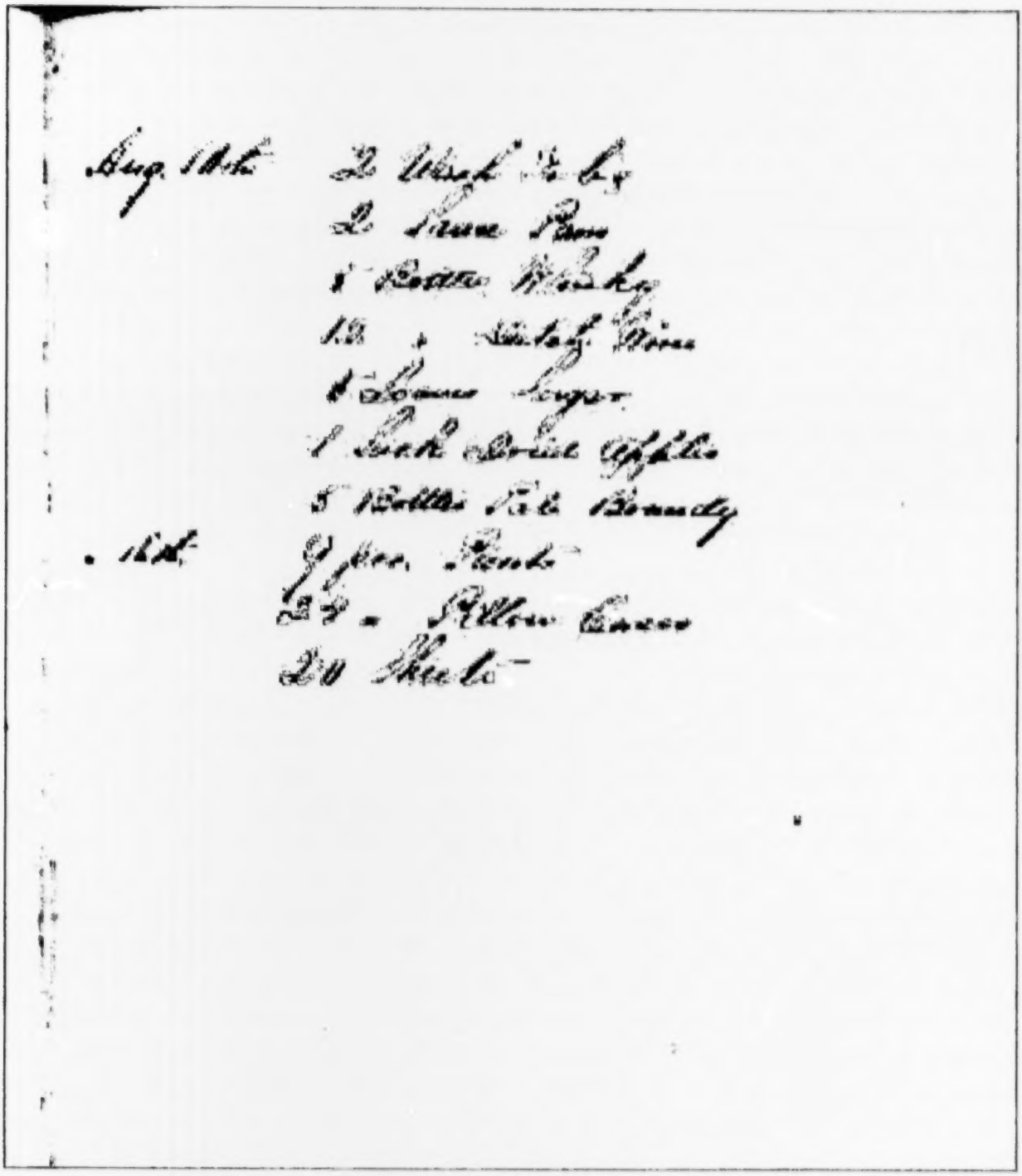

Document 4: "List of articles received at the hospital of the Alabama Reg't, Yorktown," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 10, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 7.

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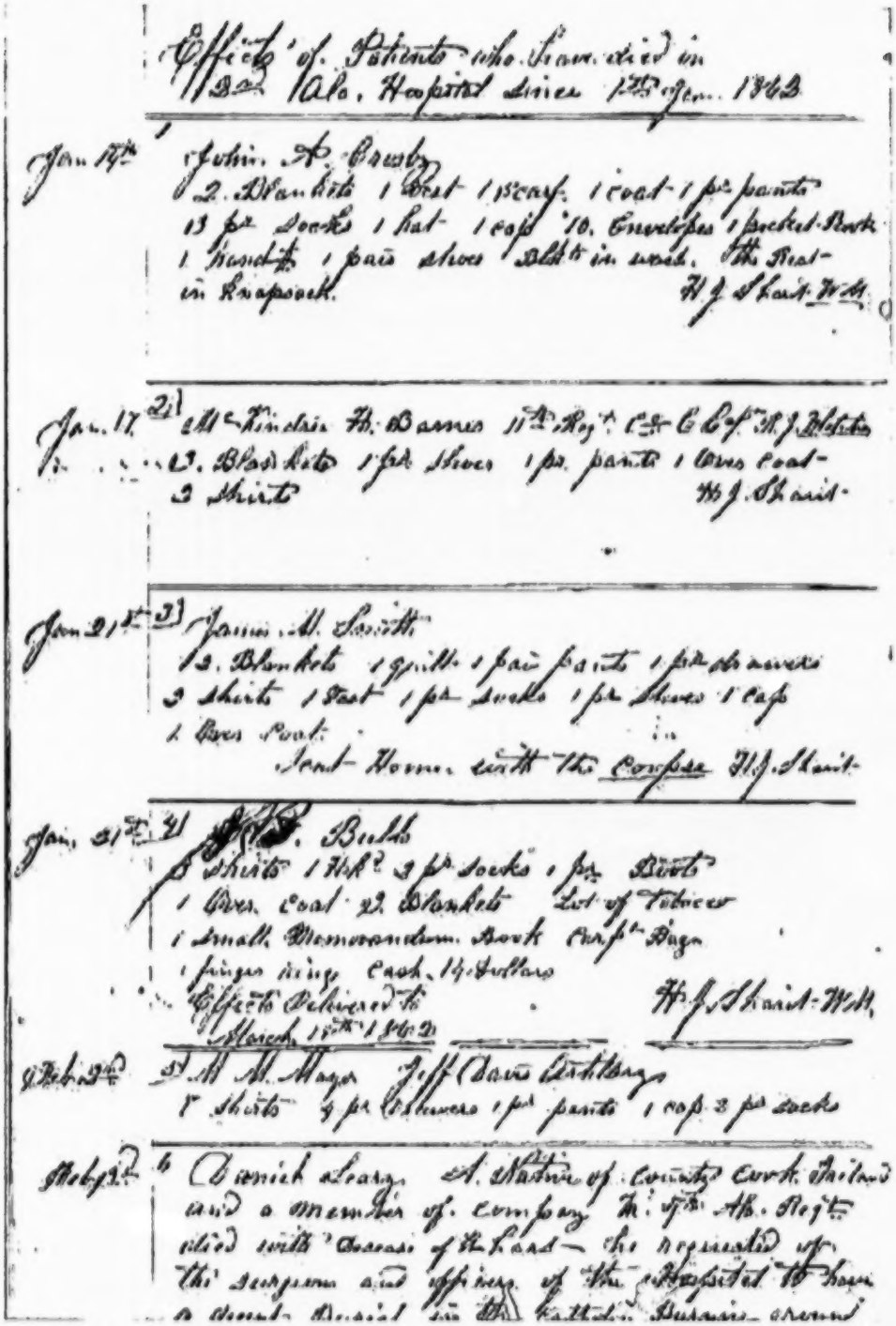

Effects of Patients who have died in 2d Ala. Hospital since 1st Jan. 1862

Jan 14th 1 John A. Crowley
2 Blankets 1 Vest 1 Vest 1 Coat 1 pr pants
1 pr Socks 1 Hat 1 cap 10 Envelopes 1 pocket Book
1 Handk.f 1 pair shoes Bible in wash. The Rest
in Knapsack. W J Shaid W.M.

Jan. 17 2 Cpl Tinsley H. Barnes 11th Reg.t Co C Capt W J Shields
3 Blankets 1 pr Shoes 1 pr. pants 1 Over coat
2 Shirts W J Shaid

Jan 21st 3 James M. Smith
3 Blankets 1 Quilt 1 pair pants 1 pr drawers
2 Shirts 1 Vest 1 pr Socks 1 pr Shoes 1 Cap
1 Over Coat
Send Home with the Corpse W J Shaid

Jan 21st 4 [illegible] Bullock
2 Shirts 1 Hdk.f 2 pr Socks 1 pr Boots
1 Over coat 2 Blankets List of Tobacco
1 Small Memorandum Book Carpet Bags
1 finger ring Cash 14 Dollars
Effects Delivered to W J Shaid W.M.
March 15th 1862

Feb 2nd 5 M M Mayo Jeff Davis Artillery
1 Shirts 4 pr Drawers 1 pr pants 1 cap 3 pr socks

Feb 2nd 6 Dennis Leary A Native of County Cork Ireland
and a member of company M 11th Ala. Regt
died with Disease of the Head — He requested of
the Surgeons and officers of the Hospital to have
a Mass Said in the Catholic Church

Document 5: "Effects of patients who have died in 2nd Alabama Hospital since 1st Jan. 1862," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 8, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 1.

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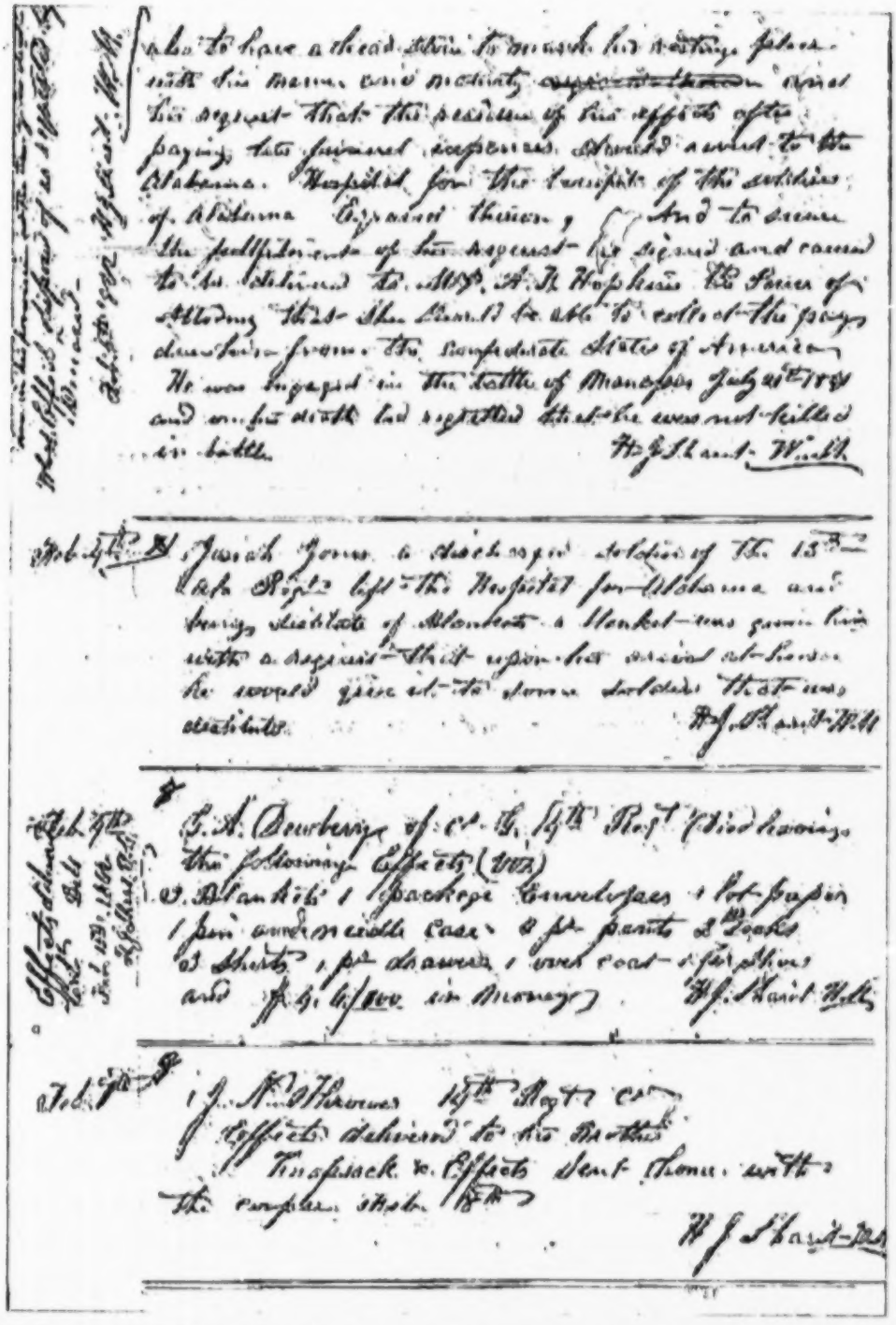

able to have a friend write to inform his wife & family
with his name and address, & request that the proceeds of his effects after
paying the funeral expenses, should be sent to the
Alabama Hospital for the benefit of the soldiers
of Alabama. Granted thereon, & to assure
the fulfilment of his request he signed and caused
to be obtained to it Mrs. A. H. Hopkins the power of
attorney that she might be able to collect the pay
due him from the Confederate States of America.
He was engaged in the battle of Manassas July 21st 1861
and was first struck but supposed that he was not killed
in battle.

Wm. H. Hunt

Feb 4th 62 Josiah Jones a discharged soldier of the 13th
Ala Regt left the Hospital for Alabama and
being destitute of blankets & blanket was given him
with a request that upon his arrival at home
he would give it to some soldier that was
destitute.

Wm. H. Hunt

Feb 4th 62 G. A. Dunbar of Co. G. 4th Regt Ala Vol having
the following Effects (viz)
1 Blanket 1 package Envelopes 1 lot paper
1 pair undershirts 1 pr pants 2 books
2 shirts 1 pr drawers 1 vest coat 1 fatigue
and $4.45 in Money

Wm. H. Hunt

Feb 4th 62 I J. N. Thomas 4th Regt Co
Effects delivered to his Brother
Knapsack & Effects sent home with
the corpse Feb 4th

Wm. H. Hunt

Document 5: "Effects of patients who have died in 2nd Alabama Hospital since 1st Jan. 1862," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 8, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 2.

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Feb 12. Robert Moseley died leaving the following effects (viz)
1 Lot of paper 1 pair of shoes & shirts
2 pair Drawers & comforts 2 pr socks 2 pr pants
2 Blankets & 1 Quilt
Wm J Shands Wm

Feb 12. Lt. A. H. Patterson 15th Regt Ala V
entered the Hospital on the 9th
Inst. was returning to Alabama on sick
leave of absence both being to credit
for which object 10 days from a four days
after remaining a few days at this quarters
appeared that he was married since when
on the 24th Feb. he was a Medical Cadet
Corps[illegible] such Commanded in absence on the
27th Inst. owing to the condition of his eyes
& nothing could and did stand in the position
in Lieut Wm E Barnes to serve after his
sick leave expired. He appeared that a
Medical Board might be convened
for his examination and that his attendance
should be dispensed with from the
arrival of his parents. Upon
the matter of the Estate of which the said Lt
deceased and their guardian were not confided
with. The Medical officer was directed from
the sum of $100, $ 62 of which was paid
out of the funds of the deceased.
The residue of his cash amounting to
$ 38 Inst. together with his trunk and other
effects were delivered to his Father in Law
Wm E Barnes on the 6th of March 1862
Wm J Shands

Document 5: "Effects of patients who have died in 2nd Alabama Hospital since 1st Jan. 1862," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 8, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 3.

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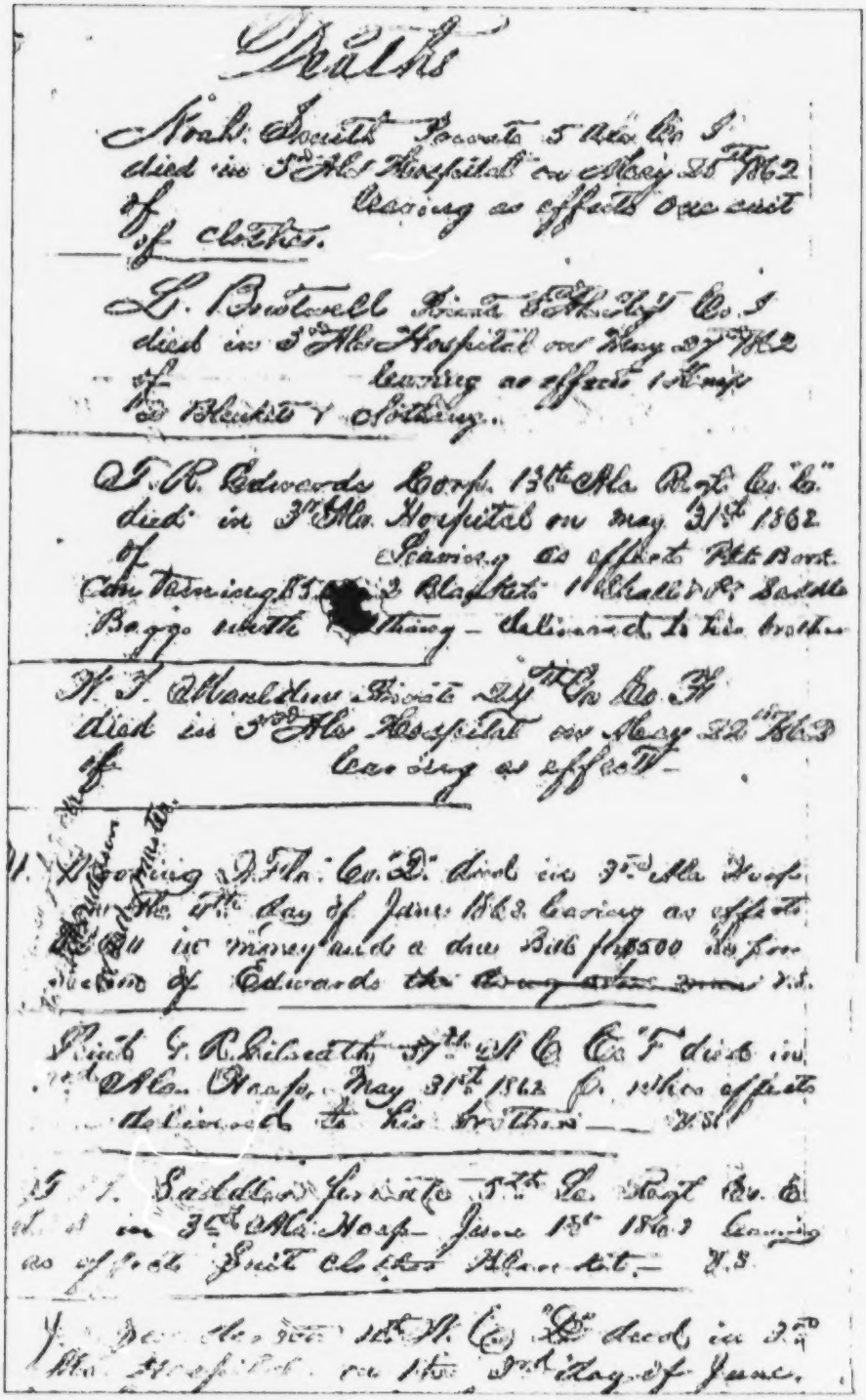

Deaths

Noah Sowell Private 5 Ala Co I
died in 3rd Ala Hospital on May 25th 1862
leaving as effects one coat
& clothes.

L. Bostwell Private 5th Ala Co I
died in 3rd Ala Hospital on May 27 1862
leaving as effects 1 Knapsack
& Blanket & clothing.

J. R. Edwards Corpl. 13th Ala Regt Co "B"
died in 3rd Ala Hospital on may 31st 1862
leaving as effects Pitt Book
Com Tactics 1 Blankets 1 Shell Jk Saddle
Bags with Clothing - delivered to his brother

H. J. Blandin Private 24th Co Ala H
died in 3rd Ala Hospital on May 22nd 1862
leaving as effects -

W. Pearson Ala. Co. D died in 3rd Ala Hosp
the 4th day of June 1862 leaving as effects
$11 in money and a due Bill for $8500 in favor
of Edwards the Boy [illegible]

Richd G. Richardson 37th Ala Co F died in
3rd Ala Hosp May 31st 1862 leaving effects
delivered to his brother [illegible]

J. J. Saddler Private 5th Ala Regt Co. G
died in 3rd Ala Hosp June 1st 1862 leaving
as effects Pocket clothes Blanket &c. U.S.

[illegible] 14th N. C. died in 3rd
Ala Hospital on the 3rd day of June.

Document 6: "Deaths," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 8, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.

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Culpepper C. H. May 26th/61

Dear Madame,

I have found it impossible to find one moment's time to write before to some of my friends since I visited the Fredericksburg church, and Smith's Hospitals, friends are used without a female nurse. Then one Lily brought in while I was there. There was another in the same ward, they thought would die before night, I have watched faithfully with him he is alive yet and the 2d days letter I feel greatly interested in a few cases here. The ladies were not willing to remain on account of the fever. There is one Alabamian, wounded, and dies with fever, very sick neither can be moved, quite a number have got a little better and gone to the country. There appears to be a plenty of every thing here but badly managed. It is not a good plan to have a Mother that has relatives and friends all around her, for there is a great many things sent to the soldiers they never see. Then they have their favourites, things that is absolutely unnecessary for the sick, or for them they will tell me they have not got them & cannot have them, and perhaps by the time I get to my ward I will see a dozen articles coming with the very article I had called for. So you see my hands are tied.

There is a gentleman here from S. Carolina says Beauregard will not have a hospital nearer the enemy than this,

Document 7: "Letter from M.H. Sanborn to Mrs. Hopkins, 26 May 1861," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 1, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 1.

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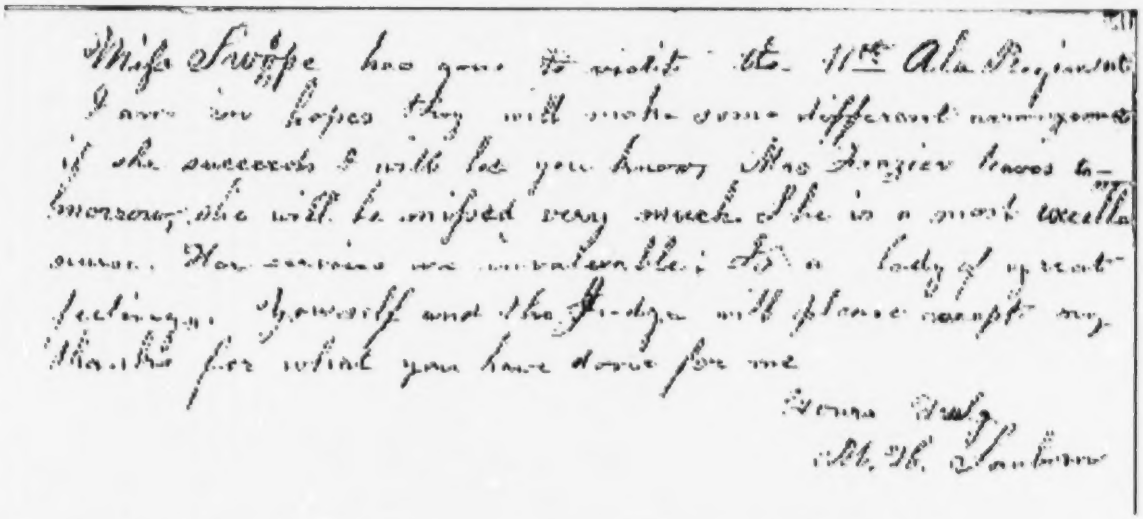

Miss Swope has gone to visit the 11th Ala Regiment
I am in hopes they will make some different arrangements
if she succeeds I will let you know Mrs Frazier leaves to-
morrow she will be missed very much She is a most excellent
woman. Her services are invaluable; As a lady of great
feelings. Yourself and the Judge will please accept my
thanks for what you have done for me

Yours Truly
M. H. Sanborn

Document 7: "Letter from M.H. Sanborn to Mrs. Hopkins, 26 May 1861," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 1, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 2.

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Document 7 Transcript

Culpepper, C. H., Aug 26th 1861

Dear Madam,

I have found it impossible to find one moments time to write before. As soon as I arrived here I visited the Presbyterian church, and Smiths Hospital, found one ward without a female nurse. There was two body,s brought in while I was here. There was another in the same ward, they thought would die before night, I have worked faithfully with him, he is alive yet and the Dr. says better.

I feel greatly interested in the few cases her. The ladies were not willing to nurse in that ward, on account of the fever. There is one Alabamian, wounded, and two with fever here, but neither can be moved, quite a number have got a little better, and gone in the country.

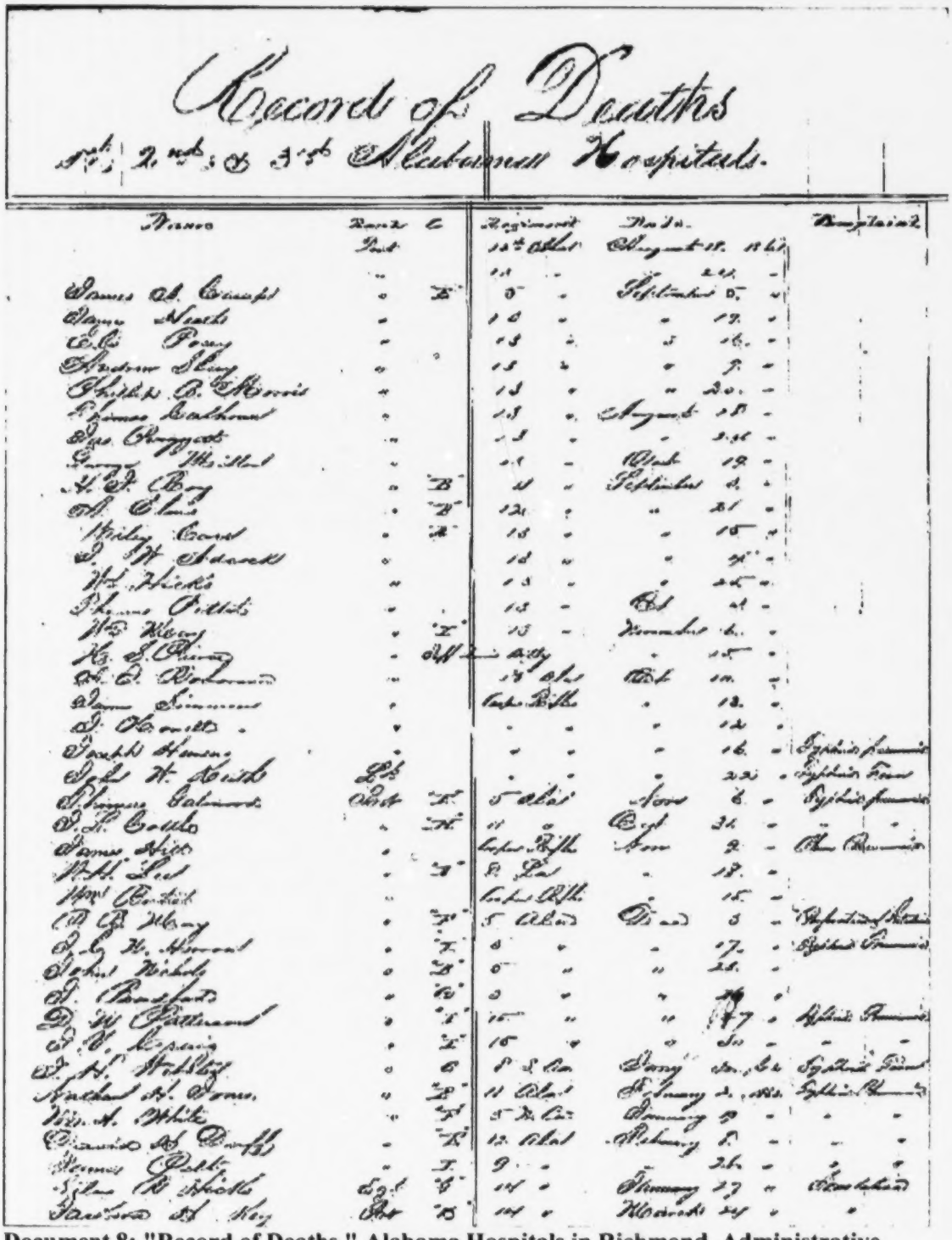
There appears to be a plenty of every thing here but badly managed. It is not a good plan to have a matron that has relatives and friends all around her, for there is a great many things sent to the soldiers they never see. Then they have their favourites, things that is absolutely necessary for the sick, go for them they will tell me they have not got them. I cannot have them, and perhaps by the time I get to my ward I will see a well man coming with the very article I had called for. So you see my hands are tied.

There is a gentleman here from S. Carolina says Beauregard will not have a hospital nearer the enemy than this.

Miss Swope has gone to visit the 11th Ala Regiment I am in hopes they will make some different arrangement if she succeeds I will let you know. Mrs. Frazier leaves tomorrow, she will be missed very much. She is a most excellent nurse. Her services are invaluable. Is a lady of great feeling. Yourself and the Judge will please accept my thanks for what you have done for me.

Yours Truly

A.W. Sanborn



Record of Deaths

No's 1, 2, 3 & 4 Alabama Hospitals.

Name	Rank	Co	Regiment	Date	Complaint
	Pvt		15th Ala	Augt 11	
	"		11 "	20 "	
James A. Caudle	"	E	8 "	Septr 5	
Jno Neely	"		10 "	" 17	
E. E. Perry	"		15 "	" 16	
Andrew Shy	"		15 "	" 7	
Philip B. Harris	"		15 "	" 20	
Thos Calhoun	"		15 "	Augt 15	
Jno Chappell	"		15 "	" 26	
Jno Mitchell	"		15 "	Sept 18	
H. F. Bell	"	B	11 "	Septr 4	
A. Ellis	"	B	12 "	" 21	
Wiley Cook	"	B	15 "	" 15	
J. M. Adcock	"		15 "	" 24	
W. Hicks	"		15 "	" 24	
Thos Pitts	"		15 "	Oct 21	
W. Hay	"	I	15 "	Novr 6	
H. J. Perry	"		4th "	" 15	
W. C. Roland	"		15 Ala	Oct 10	
Wm Simmons	"		Cadet Bn	" 13	
J. Hamett	"		" "	" 12	
Jacob Hamm	"		" "	" 16	Typhoid Pneumonia
Jno M. Smith	Lt		" "	" 22	Typhoid Fever
Thos Calmes	Pvt	K	5 Ala	Nov 6	Typhoid Pneumonia
D. L. Caudle	"	H	11 "	Oct 31	" "
James Hill	"		Cadet Bn	Nov 2	Chronic Rheumatism
W. H. Lee	"	F	8 Ga	" 18	
Wm Cantrell	"		Cadet Bn	" 15	
W. B. Hay	"	I	5 Ala	Dec 8	Typhoid Pneumonia
D. G. W. Howard	"	K	8 "	" 17	Typhoid Pneumonia
Jno Neely	"	B	6 "	" 21	
J. Pendleton	"	G	8 "	" 26	
D. W. Gallman	"	I	15 "	" 27	Typhoid Pneumonia
D. R. Lyons	"	K	15 "	Jan	— —
D. H. Hobby	"	C	8 & 5 Ala	Dec 31	Typhoid Fever
Nathan H. Jones	"	B	11 Ala	Jan 2 1862	Typhoid Pneumonia
Wm A. White	"	I	5 & 8 Ga	Dec 8	— —
Francis M. Bonds	"	K	12 Ala	Jan 5	— —
Thomas Pate	"	I	8 "	" 26	— —
Silas R. Hicks	Sgt	B	14 "	Dec 27	Chronic Rheumatism
Francis M. Hay	Pvt	B	14 "	March 24	"

Document 8: "Record of Deaths," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 7, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 1.

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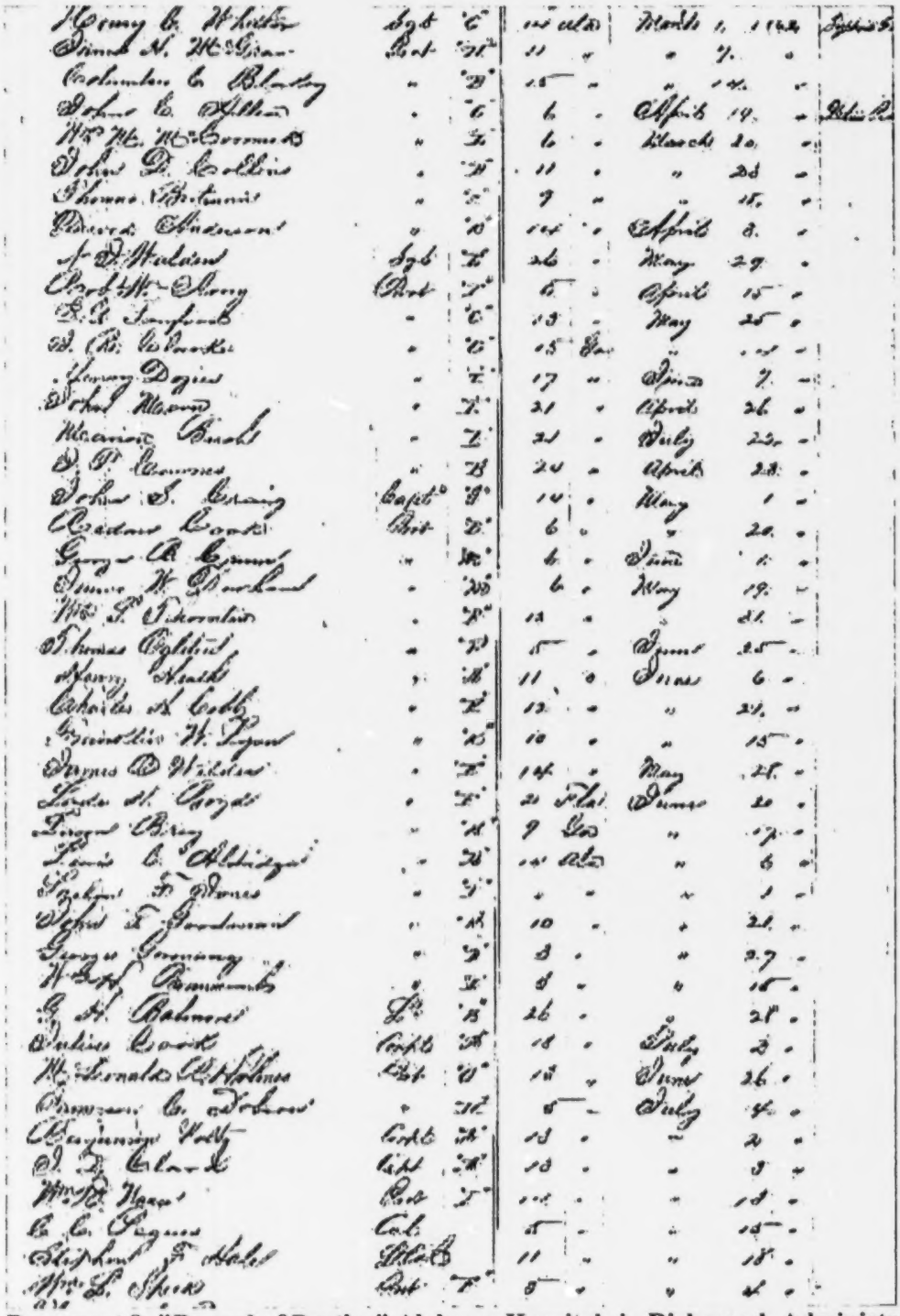

Document 8: "Record of Deaths," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 7, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 2.

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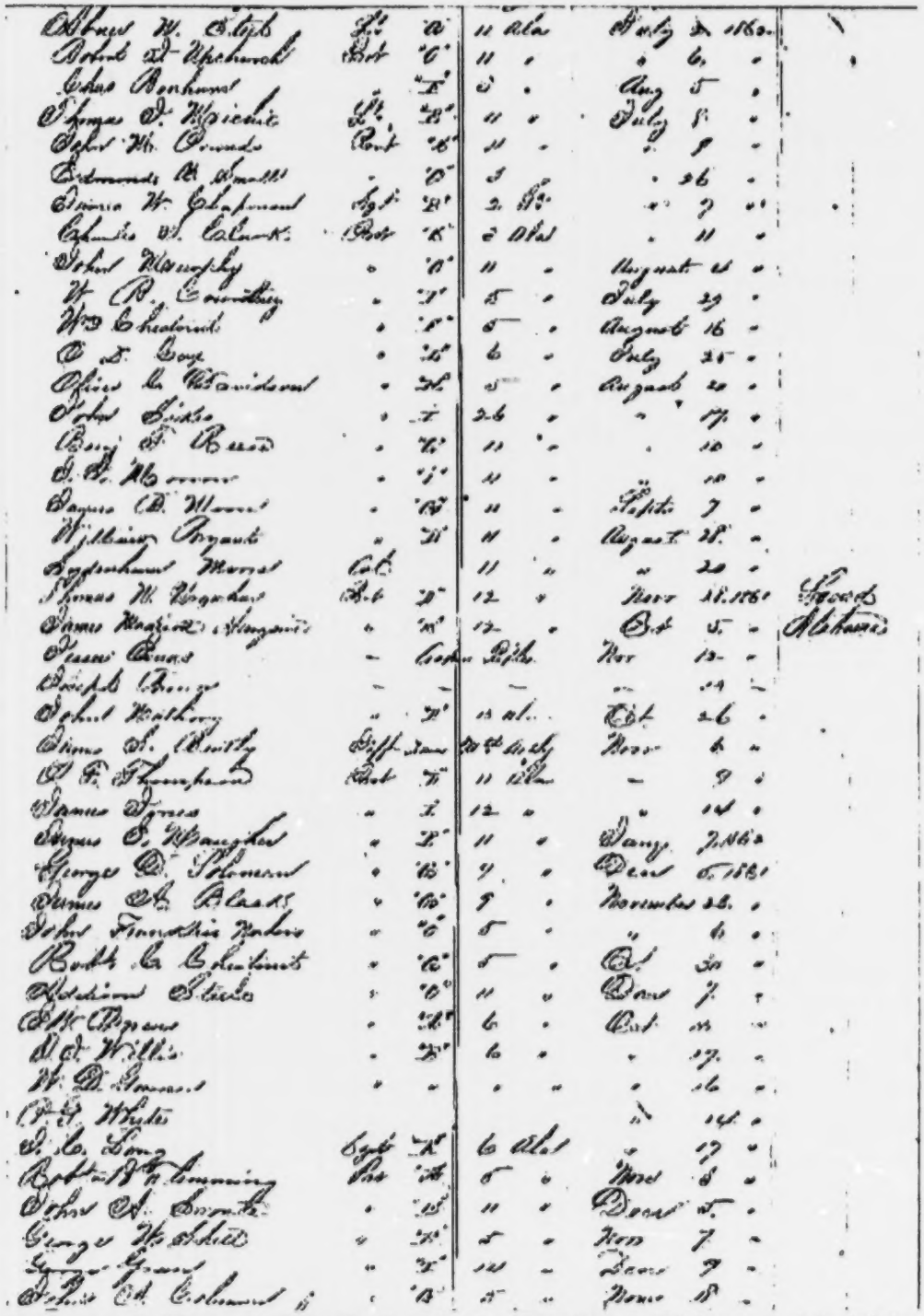

Document 8: "Record of Deaths," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 7, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 3.

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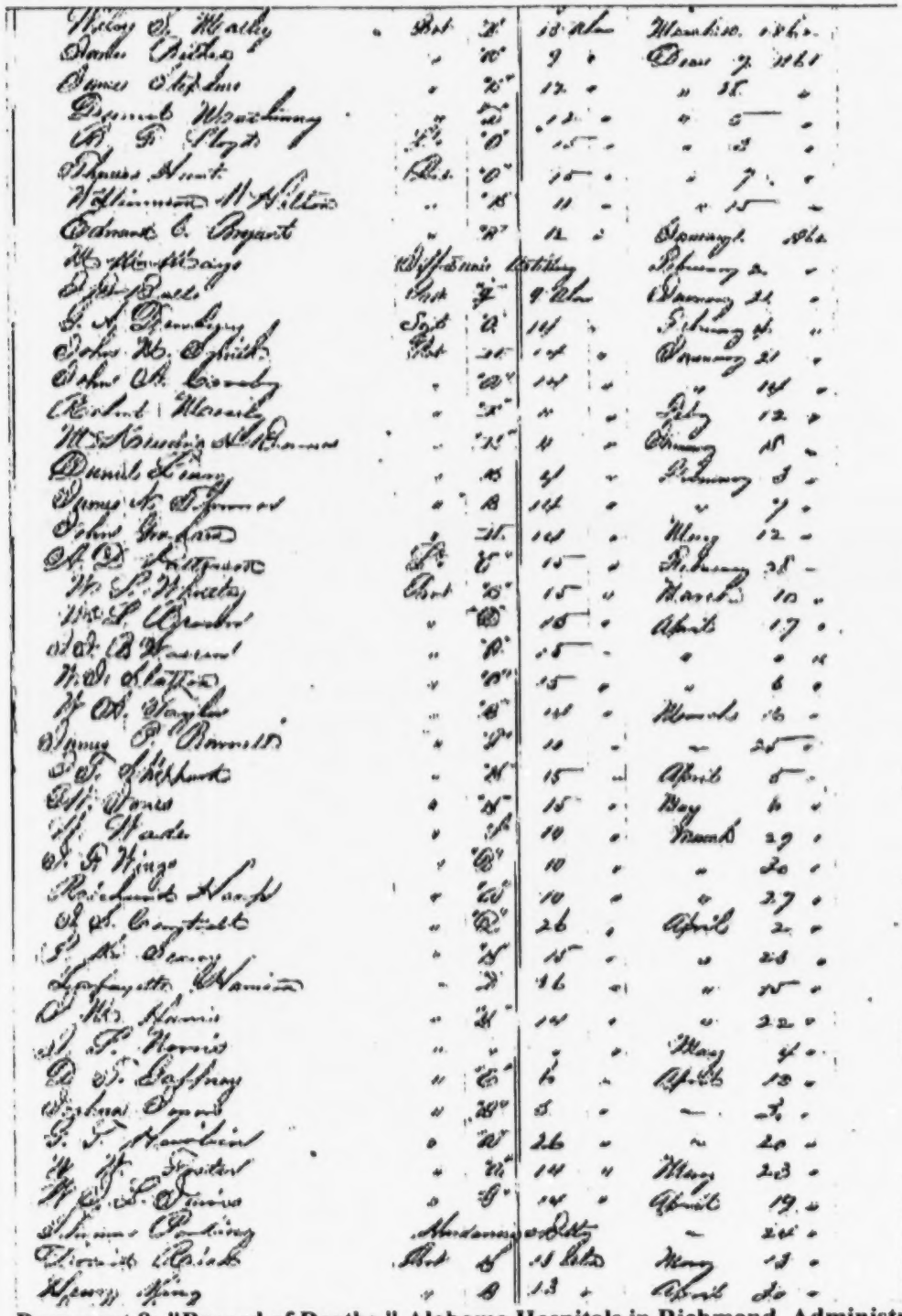

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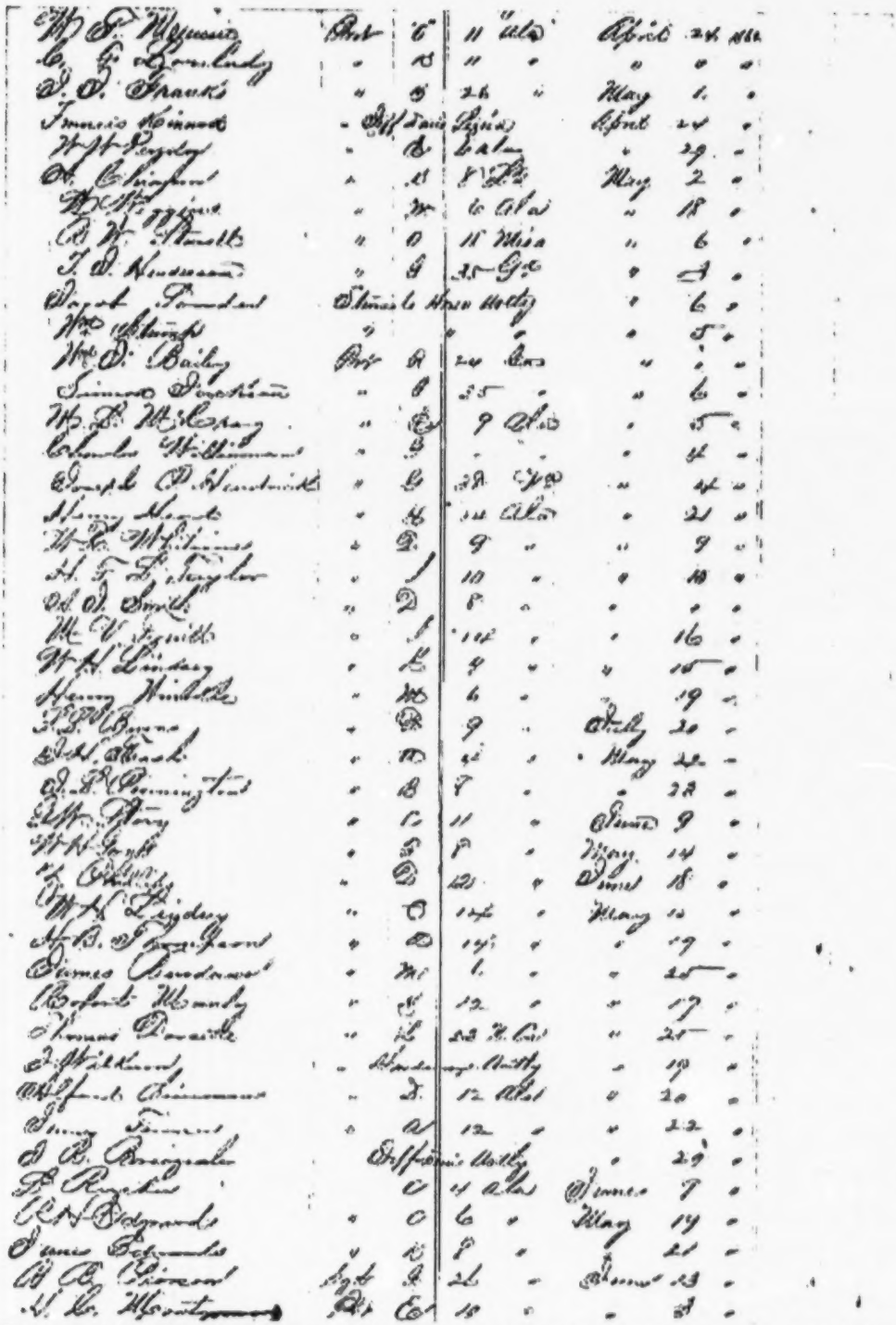

Document 8: "Record of Deaths," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 7, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 5.

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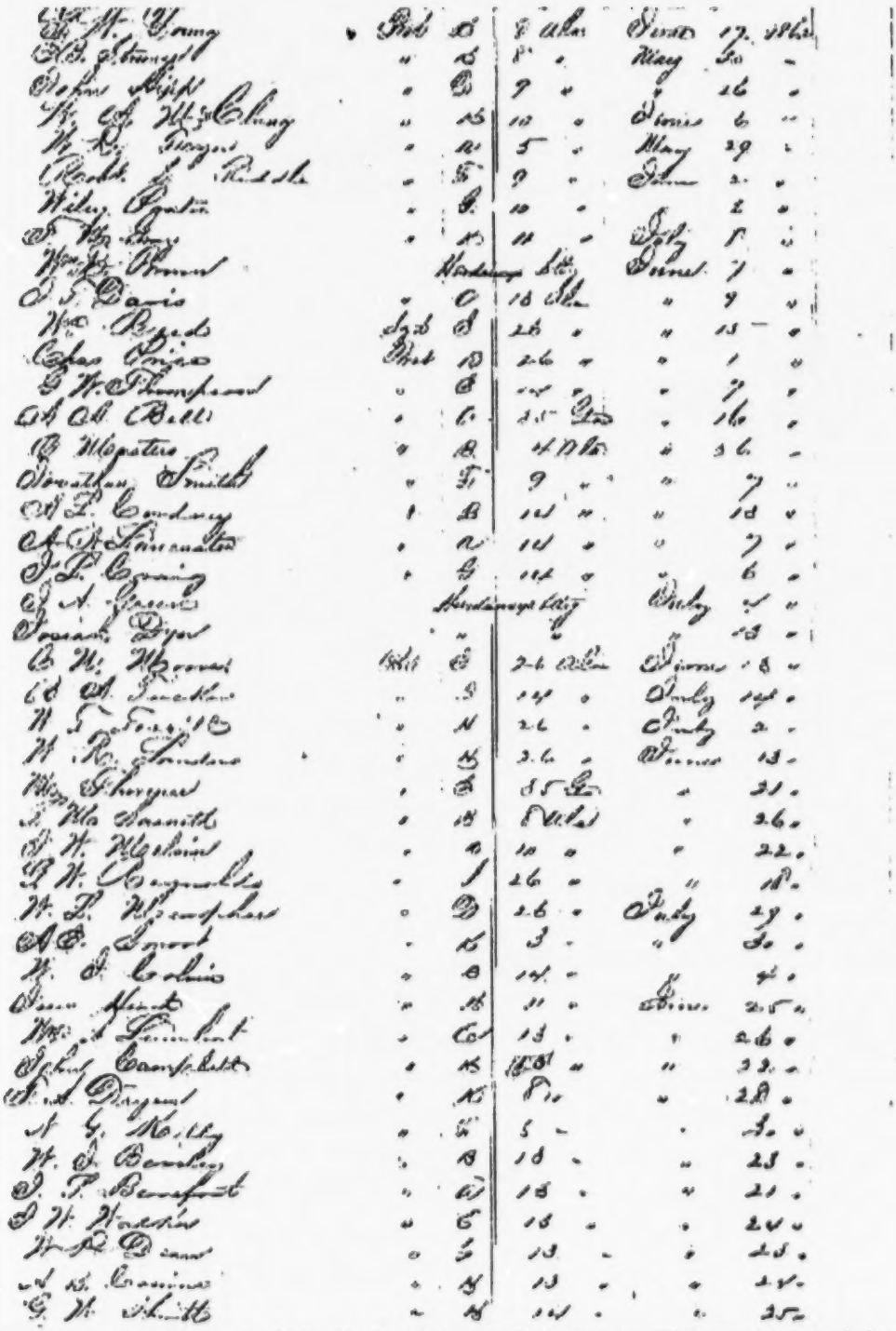

Document 8: "Record of Deaths," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 7, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 6.

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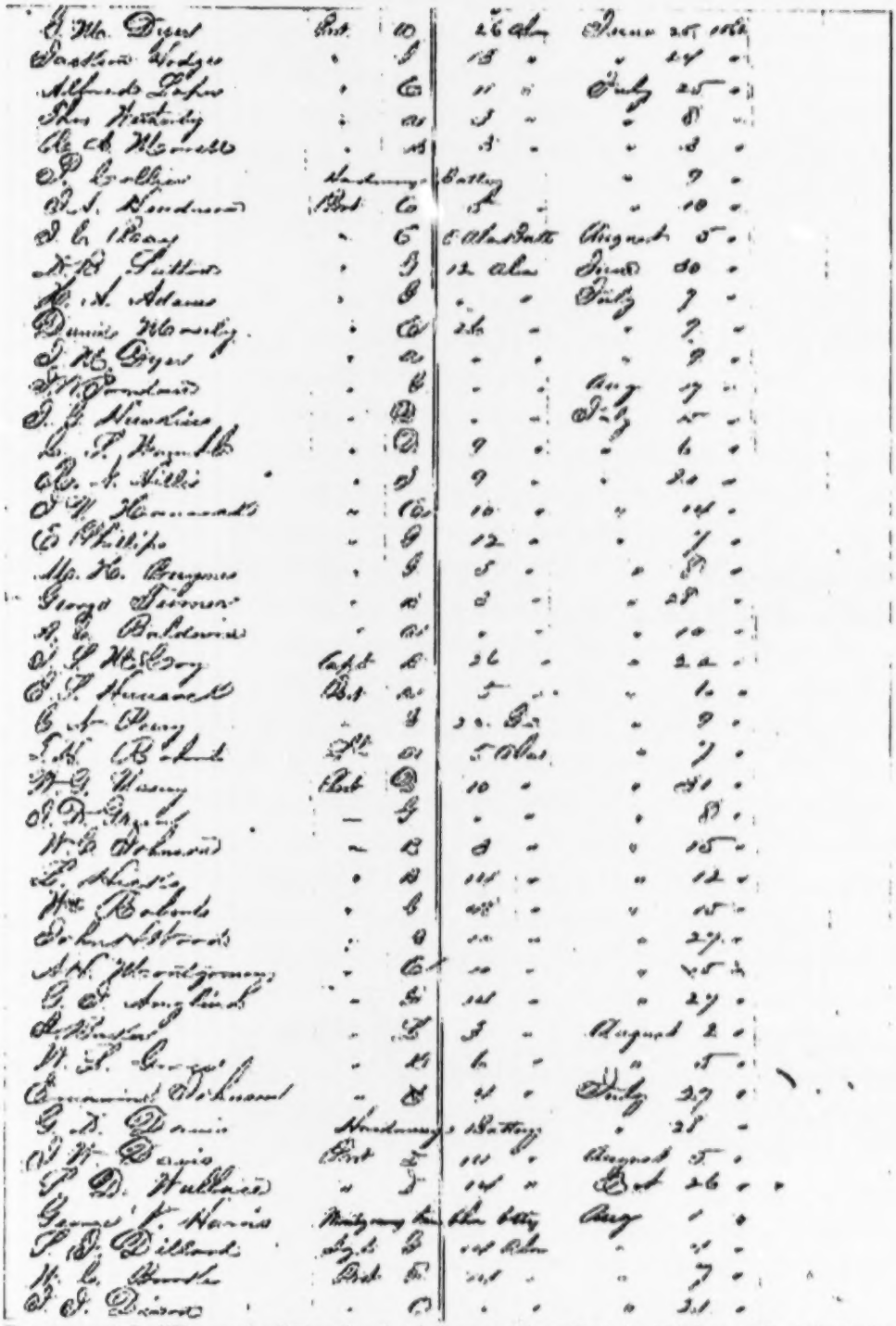

Document 8: "Record of Deaths," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 7, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 7.

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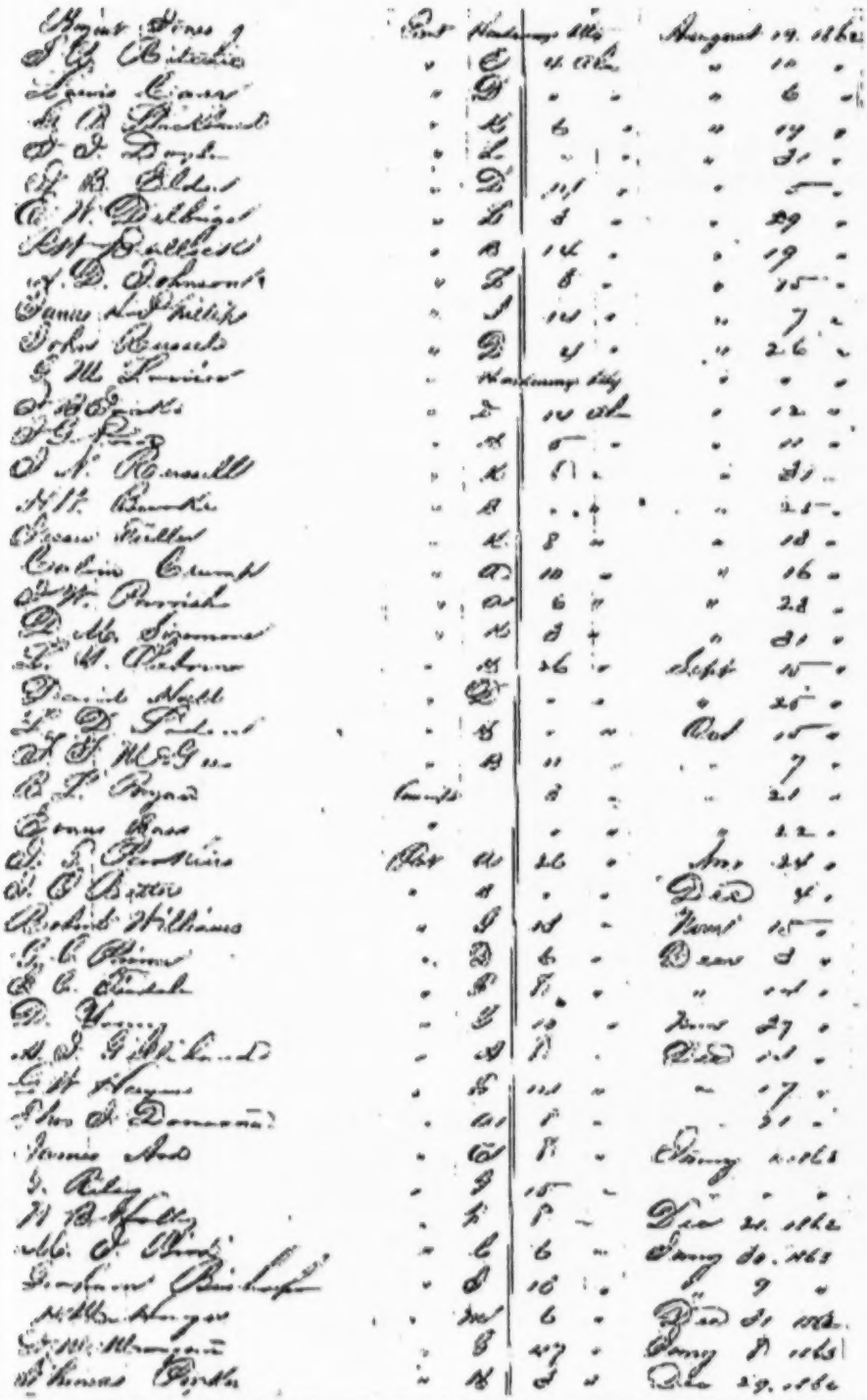

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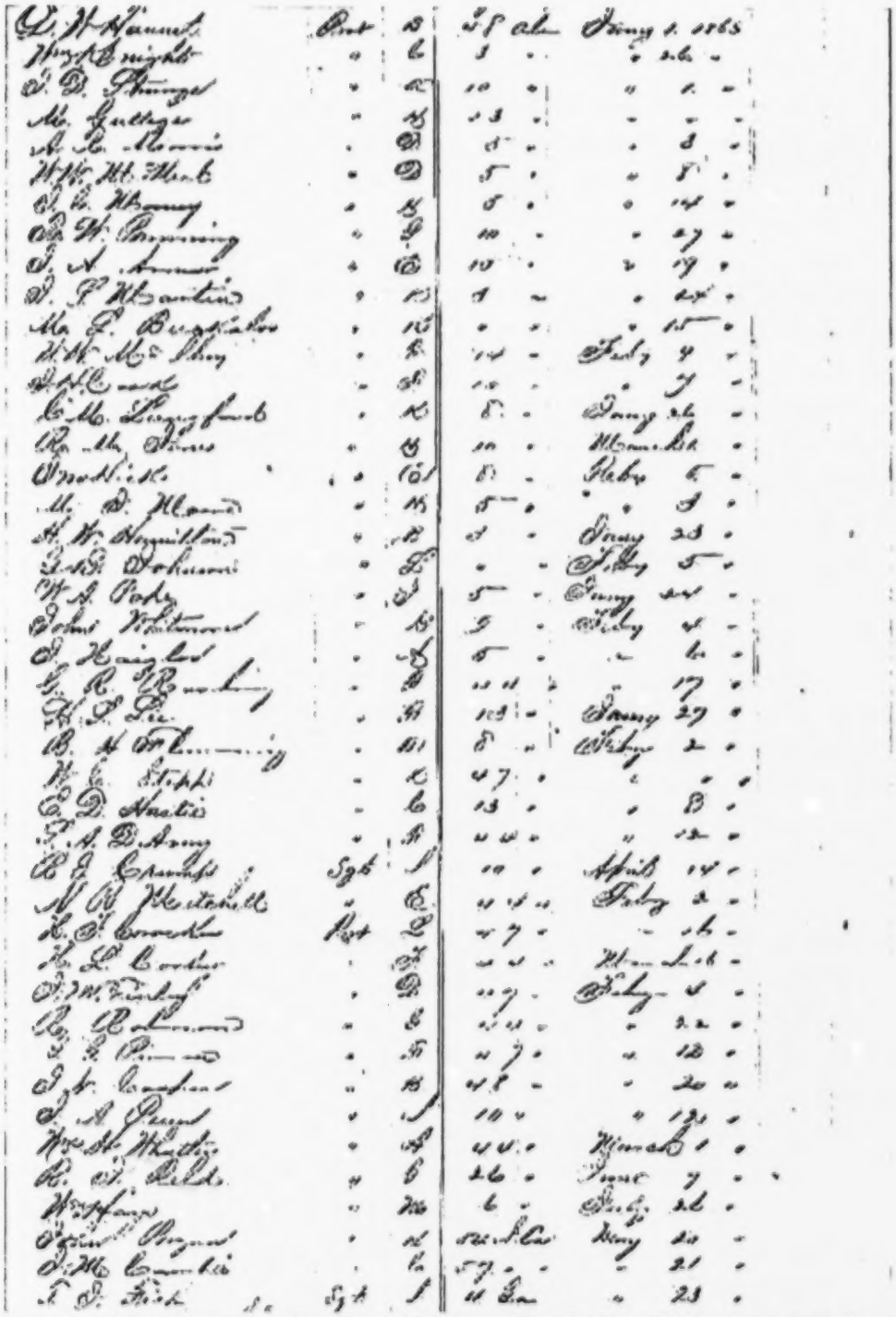

Document 8: "Record of Deaths," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 7, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 9.

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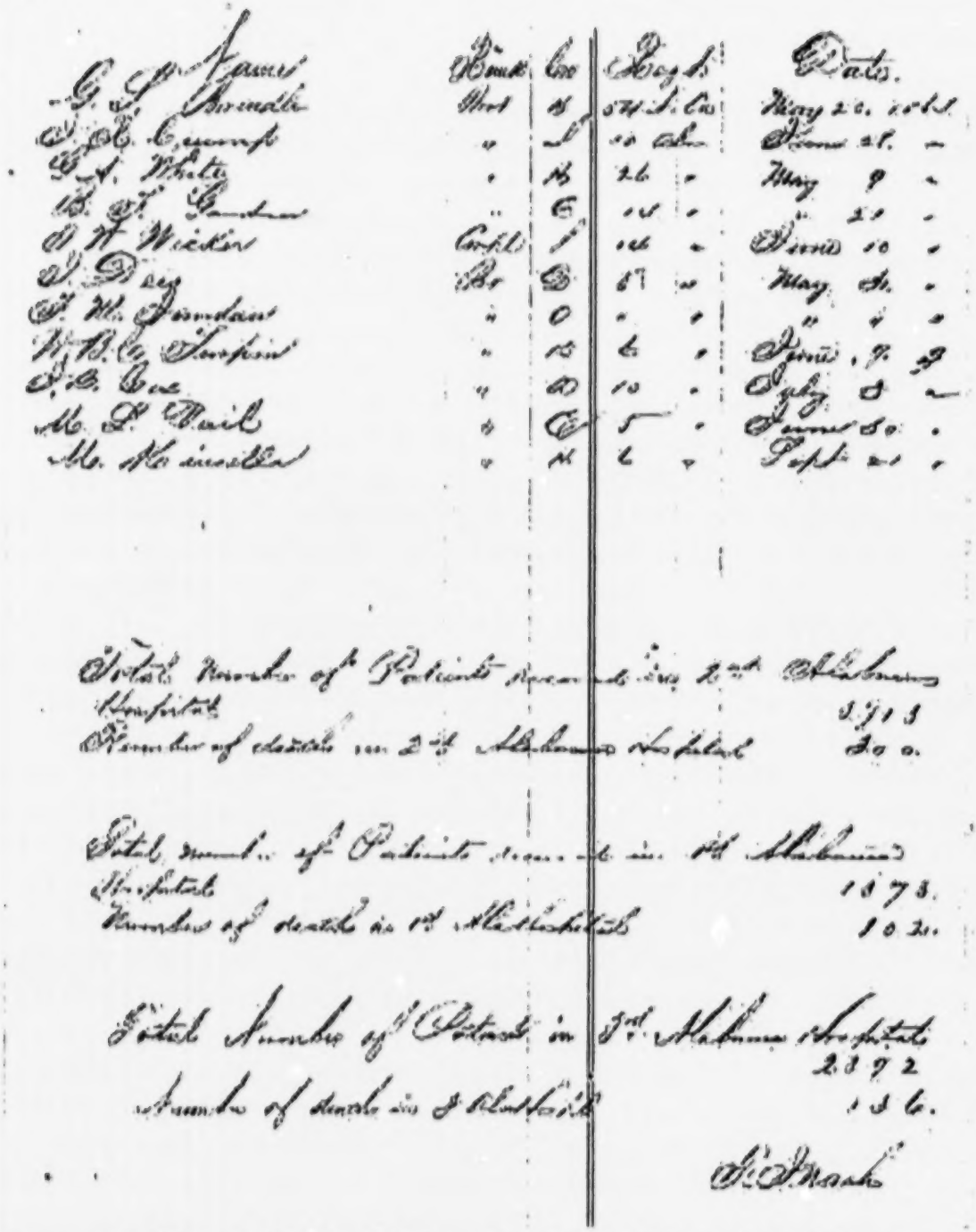

Document 8: "Record of Deaths," Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, Administrative files, SG13406, folder 7, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 10.

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